

Kohl and Christian Democrats Meet on Forming Cabinet

Vote Results Challenge Allies on Support for Bonn

Talks Center on Role for Strauss, Tax Surcharge

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

PARIS — For Europeans worried about the future of West Germany, the Christian Democratic election victory is regarded as an opportunity to help strengthen the country's involvement with Western Europe and its defense.

There is growing interest in France, and to a lesser degree in Britain, for accelerated movement in developing European defense options that would complement NATO's systems, strengthen allied commitments to defend West Germany and offer the country greater possibilities to increase its sense of control over its own affairs.

For several West European analysts, an important lesson emerging from the West German election campaign and its talk of neutralization, pacifism and disarmament is that Chancellor Helmut Kohl is not finished struggling with these trends.

As much as Mr. Kohl's election removed intense concern about destabilization in West Germany, some officials, notably at the French Foreign Ministry, regarded the entry of the Greens into the Bundestag and the apparent leftward movement of the Social Democratic Party as relative gains in international strength and respectability for anti-Atlantic alliance attitudes.

In France, there has been considerable talk within all political parties about how, under the circumstances, West Germany can increasingly be "bound" to the West or helped to feel that its long-term interests lie in Western solidarity.

In practical terms, France will soon pursue tentative discussions with Mr. Kohl, started last fall, on coordinating plans in all military areas, including nuclear arms. This initiative, which makes no attempt to substitute French atomic weapons for the U.S. nuclear umbrella, is limited, however, by the constraints of French military doctrine of the last two decades.

Looking at West Germany's place in allied defense, an increasing number of French Gaullists have been calling for abandonment or basic modification of the "sanctuary" doctrine, which defines the role of the French military as the defense of national territory, without making explicit the point at which France would come to the aid of West Germany in the event of an attack.

A number of Gaullists, like Jacques Baumel, have argued that the doctrine is no longer tenable if West Germany is to believe in France as a serious ally.

Other initiatives have also come under discussion, and Mr. Baumel

has said there is tangible support within Britain's Conservative Party for proposals to coordinate the British, French and West German militaries.

One reason for the discussion of trilateral cooperation is the marked feeling in France that work in NATO and the Western European Union, a consultative body that discusses defense matters, is slowed by the need to develop positions that satisfy smaller member-countries playing no significant defense role.

A European military expert involved in such discussions said the experience of the West German election campaign would probably be sufficient for the United States to understand that new European initiatives were necessary. Such steps were described as representing intelligent support rather than

dismissal as "absurd speculation" newspaper reports Tuesday predicting that Mr. Strauss, who is minister-president of Bavaria,

might be named finance minister.

The finance post is now held by Gerhard Stoltenberg, one of the senior figures in the Christian Democratic Party.

Mr. Strauss, who had undisputed ambitions to become foreign minister in the next government, if the Christian Democrats had won an absolute majority in the legislature, finds himself in a predicament.

Since the Christian Democrats fell five seats short of an absolute majority in the 498-member Bundestag, they still require the small Free Democratic Party's 34 deputies to govern. This necessary partnership appears to guarantee that Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the leader of the Free Democrats, will be able to retain the post of foreign minister.

Yet Mr. Strauss feels entitled to strong representation in the cabinet. His Christian Social Union,

the Bavarian wing of the Christian Democratic Party, polled 10.6 percent of the popular vote. The Free Democrats got 6.9 percent.

Rather than fighting immediately about cabinet posts, the first strife between the Strauss party and the Free Democrats broke out over a compulsory 5-percent tax surcharge for high income groups. In their campaign, the Free Democrats pledged that the surcharge would be a repayable loan, while the Christian Democrats said it should not be refunded.

Edmund Stoiber, the Christian Social Union's general secretary, called the issue "a coalition point for us" and said it was not possible for "a party with only 6 percent" to hold to its position.

While the new coalition partners skirmished, the Social Democratic Party, the losers Sunday, selected Hans-Jochen Vogel, their defeated candidate for chancellor, as the

party's next parliamentary floor leader. He succeeds Herbert Wehner, who is retiring from politics.

Addressing the Social Democrats' parliamentary group, Willy Brandt, the party's chairman, promised that it would be a "constructive opposition" and called upon its members to look self-critically to the future. In the election, the party's representation was reduced from 213 seats to 193.

Mr. Brandt, a former chancellor, told the deputies that their opposition task would not be easy because the anti-nuclear Greens would also be in the Bundestag.

The advent of the Greens has caused anxious commentary in conservative Bonn, running from anxieties about their deputies' blue jeans and long hair to more substantive questions, like giving them access to security secrets in parliamentary subcommittees.

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other leaders of his triumphant Christian Democratic Union met Tuesday on the formation of the next West German cabinet, with considerable attention focused on the future of Franz Josef Strauss, the rightist Bavarian politician.

Since his party's election victory Sunday, Mr. Kohl has insisted that no decisions on cabinet appointments would be made until after next Sunday's state elections in northern Schleswig-Holstein. The chancellor appeared concerned that open bickering over the cabinet could hurt the Christian Democrats' chances there.

Mr. Kohl was reported to have dismissed as "absurd speculation" newspaper reports Tuesday predicting that Mr. Strauss, who is minister-president of Bavaria,

might be named finance minister. The finance post is now held by Gerhard Stoltenberg, one of the senior figures in the Christian Democratic Party.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

OPEC Talks Stalled; Venezuelan Cautions Against Further Delay

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — OPEC negotiations appeared bogged down Tuesday as Venezuela's oil minister warned that the longer the group postponed an agreement, the deeper would be the cut in prices it would have to accept.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries held two meetings of about three hours each and agreed to resume discussions Wednesday morning.

After the morning meeting Tuesday, the United Arab Emirates minister, Sheikh Mansur al-Otaiba, said: "We have not achieved anything yet." Earlier in the day, he was quoted as saying that chances for an accord were "not very good. I am not optimistic now, not like before. We still have lots of problems."

OPEC sources said all 13 members were represented Tuesday. Small groups of ministers met later in the day, and another full session was convened Tuesday evening.

The Venezuelan minister, Humberto Calderón Berti, reiterated Tuesday that the talks were vital. "OPEC's future depends on them; it must prove it is still valid," he said.

At the morning meeting, each country presented its views, the Indonesian minister, Subroto, said afterward. He and other officials refused to give details.

Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies are believed to be proposing a price cut of \$4 or \$5 from the benchmark of \$34, based on Saudi light crude. The Iranians, who are the chief rivals to the Saudis in OPEC, declared Monday that they would never consent to a price cut.

Nigeria has also resisted price proposals from the Saudi-led group, conference sources said.

OPEC is also trying to agree on an overall production limit, aimed at reducing pressure for further price cuts, and on a way to divide that limited output among members.

The meetings Tuesday followed two and a half weeks of smaller

sessions in London, Paris and various OPEC capitals.

Though visibly weary, most of the ministers seemed determined to press on with the attempt to reach some sort of agreement, an effort that failed at meetings in January and December.

Mr. Calderón Berti said that, if OPEC cannot agree now on a price of about \$30, it will probably will meet in a couple of months to discuss a price of about \$25.

Despite the presence of all 13 members, OPEC still has not designated the talks an official session at which binding decisions could be made. Presumably, the group will not make the meeting official unless an agreement can be reached.

Market Pricing Policies

Some OPEC ministers in London said Tuesday that the key problem over the past few days has been the pricing policies of Nigeria and Britain, Reuters reported.

Britain, which does not belong to OPEC, has been setting prices so as to sell as much as possible, and has cut its quotes for North Sea oil to \$30.50. Informal sources said that, if OPEC set its benchmark price below \$29.50, a further British price cut could follow, quickly starting the downward spiral over again.

Nigeria, which because of the quality of its crude is in direct competition with Britain, insists that its oil be priced no higher than \$30, ministerial sources said. But if its price were \$30, the OPEC benchmark price would in theory have to come down to \$28.50 for the Gulf oils to stay competitive, because Nigeria's oil traditionally commands a premium over the Gulf varieties. That would mean risking a new price cut by Britain.

Soviet Price Cut Reported

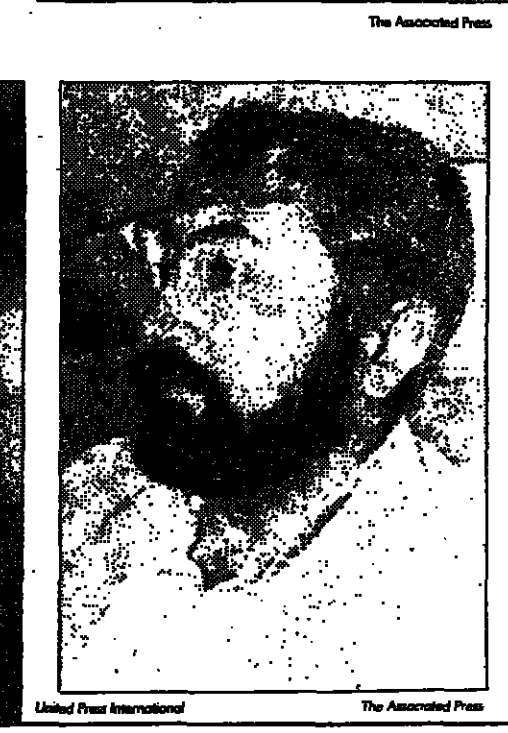
Industry sources said in London that the Soviet Union, the world's largest oil producer, had unofficially cut its major export crude for European customers by \$2, to \$27.50 a barrel, United Press International reported Tuesday.



In London, clockwise from above: Mallam Yahaya Dikko of Nigeria, OPEC president; and oil ministers Humberto Calderón Berti of Venezuela, Mohammed Ghannem of Iraq and Mansur al-Otaiba of the United Arab Emirates.



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Gulf Arabs Face Drop in Oil Revenues With Equanimity

Officials, Businessmen Predict That Austerity Will Stabilize Growth and Promote Unity

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

MANAMA, Bahrain — Arabs in the oil-rich Gulf, suddenly facing the certainty of being much less rich, say that Saudi Arabia and the small neighboring sheikhdoms can survive without turmoil the drop in oil revenues envisaged by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Many Arab officials and businessmen contend that the end of easy oil wealth — if the crisis is not too severe or too long — may be a healthy shock, a useful dose of reality after a euphoric decade of spending on basic development, which is now essentially complete.

"We had an extravagance all over the Gulf, much of it wasteful," said Faruk al-Muayyid, a prominent Bahraini businessman. "We've had the cream, now we have to settle down to normal growth rates, with the psychological adjustment that implies."

Echoing this view, some Arab officials say that a period of relative austerity will force Gulf states to plan more carefully and work together more closely.

"It is our best chance to convince our people in time that no miracle can last forever," said Isa Bushaid, a top official in Bahrain's Economics Ministry.

Western diplomats and bankers in Bahrain, the Gulf's financial and news hub, generally agree that the Arab Gulf states are wealthy enough to withstand revenue loss

for several years without social unrest. Yet drastic revenue cuts loom for the region's governments, which depend almost exclusively on oil for revenue.

Saudi Arabia and its smaller neighbors will see their national incomes at least halved in comparison with two years ago. The proposed OPEC production quotas represent only about 60 percent of 1981 levels, and a decline in price to \$30 per barrel amounts to another 10-percent drop. Income from Gulf investments abroad is also dropping as interest rates fall.

"It is a dramatic change in our assumptions," Mr. Bushaid said. But he and officials from other Gulf states said Saudi Arabia and its allies could live within their means for as long as four years by curbing new expenditure.

"Most new projects will be delayed," he said, but spending on education, low-cost housing and other politically sensitive projects can be expected to continue.

Gulf governments are also likely to slow down plans for a regional arms buildup being discussed with the Reagan administration, several diplomats said.

The Gulf's need for financial discipline could reinforce embryonic regional unity under the umbrella of Saudi Arabia in the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council, according to some officials.

Oman, they say, the only country that still needs big investments for basic infrastructure, can expect aid from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, which have big oil reserves.

Bahrain, with Saudi support for its well-developed service economy, stands to benefit from the emer-

gence of a six-nation regional market.

Kuwait, whose Western investments earn more than its oil, needs the alliance for protection in case the Iran-Iraq war spills over.

Qatar has only a tiny indigenous population, which is comfortably well off even with the prospect of lower revenues.

Crucial to the forecast of Gulf unity is the widely held assumption that Saudi Arabia will continue to aid its poorer brethren to consolidate its leadership and prevent unrest on its borders.

Diplomats point out that the threat from Iran, the original catalyst for the council, is now coupled with another menace to regional stability: the temporary disappearance of the oil boom that eased social frictions and ethnic and tribal

tensions in the Gulf states with the promise of almost limitless economic opportunities.

"The main problem will be the disappointment of expectations," Mr. Bushaid acknowledged. While he said he expected Gulf governments to continue operating the world's most complete welfare states, "there will be no new generations of millionaires for a while."

Gulf governments, with their small populations, are much better placed to sustain the lower revenue than more populous oil exporters such as Nigeria, Algeria, Venezuela or Mexico. With a price cut, the bigger countries will need to pump more oil to meet their budgets.

In contrast, Arab Gulf exporters think a lower price will protect the long-term value of oil, their only resource. While lower prices discourage Western investments in alternative forms of energy, the Gulf states, with big reserves that will take years to deplete, can wait for prices to rise again, officials say.

Iran, the spoiler in OPEC, is viewed warily by Gulf Arabs, who say they see its oil policies as an extension of its war with Iraq. The Arab officials say that while Iran is too exhausted for a knockout blow against Iraq, the threat of Iranian military and political power remains a greater Gulf worry than the oil crisis.

Meanwhile, the need to subsidize Iraq now and in the war's aftermath, and the country is sinking again.

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Reagan Is Planning to Dismantle Weather Service, Sell Satellites

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has decided to dismantle the National Weather Service and sell parts of it to private firms, a White House spokesman said Tuesday.

The deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Mr. Reagan had decided a few weeks ago that "the satellites used by the weather bureau will be privately owned."

Mr. Speakes said the president had acted on the recommendation of the cabinet's Council on Commerce and Trade to sell the nation's land, ocean and weather satellites by accepting bids from private industry. The sale will be handled by the Commerce Department.

Don Witten, a spokesman for the National Weather Service, confirmed a report by The Washington Post quoting John V. Byrne, administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as saying the sale would be a first step in breaking up the service.

The Council on Commerce and Trade, chaired by Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, recommended in December that the Commerce Department be asked "to oversee the transfer of the civil operational weather, land and future ocean satellites to the U.S. domestic private sector as soon as possible."

The Post said the agency was also reviewing the National Weather Service and other parts of the administration, including weather monitoring stations around the country, to decide what can be turned over to private companies by sale or contract.

Mr. Byrne said proposed changes are all " geared to a leaner, harder, more efficient operation" of the government.

"I don't think there is any question that in the future we are not going to continue doing business as we have in the past," Mr. Byrne said. "When you look at the federal deficit, you can see we've got to do something."

Possible "commercialization" of parts of the nation's weather service has caused concern among other nations, which share U.S. weather information, and among American weather scientists.

Robert Fleagle, a professor of atmospheric sciences at the University of Washington, said that because weather monitoring, data analysis and forecasting require a large, well-coordinated organization, "a lack of a government infrastructure would really be a serious thing."

Representative James H. Scheuer, a New York Democrat, has asked the General Accounting Office to study whether such a sale can take place without the consent of Congress. Mr. Byrne has said no action would be taken without congressional approval.

Representative Scheuer said that Congress would have to take "a long and careful look" at any Reagan administration proposal.

The chief rationale for selling the satellites, a former U.S. official is, is that the United States is falling behind other nations in the commercial use of satellites for agriculture and mineral and oil exploration. France and Japan both are planning to launch commercial satellites to take and sell land pictures. Neither has announced any interest in operating commercial weather satellites.

A Canadian official said his government was "very concerned." Noting that the United States already sells nonweather satellite data, he said, "We have a satellite looking down at our country and we don't call it a spy satellite because we have nondiscriminatory access to it. ... But if we were charged 100 times as much by some company, then we might begin to wonder about this."

Because of its large land masses, Canada spends five times as much as the United States per capita on weather monitoring, with much of

the Canadian data becoming part of the daily weather forecast for parts of the United States.

One university scientist said selling the weather satellite system to a private company could harm the work of professional weather researchers and reduce the quality of data gathered if profit became the primary motive. "The whole system could be permanently disabled," he said.

Representative Scheuer said that "the only serious proposal so far" — from the commercial satellite firm Comsat — "could cost the government well over \$300 million per year (in subsidies), and that may be significantly more than the

government now pays for these services, or to provide these data."

Mr. Byrne said service agencies had to be considered candidates to be turned over to commercial hands. "In some cases, someone ought to be able to make a profit on some of these things," he added.

Of the approximately 12,000 employees at the weather agency, the jobs of 3,500 will be reviewed for "commercializing," according to an official, William J. Coleman. That figure does not count the possible satellite sale. By one congressional estimate, 40 percent of the agency may be considered for "commercializing."

Sir William Walton, Composer, Dies at 80

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service



Sir William Walton

LONDON — Sir William Walton, 80, one of the great composers of the century, died Tuesday at his home on the island of Ischia, off the Italian coast.

Sir William's Argentine wife, Susana, said he had died at about 7:30 A.M. after suffering a lung hemorrhage. The composer had been having heart and lung problems in recent months.

Although he was not a musical innovator in the class of Stravinsky or Schönberg, and never attained quite the status of his countryman Benjamin Britten, Sir William had been considered a composer of the first rank almost since the first performance of his most famous work, "Façade," in 1923. It was written to accompany a program of satirical poems by Edith Sitwell.

His idiom at first startled and outraged the orthodox, but eventually he won a wide following in Britain, on the Continent and in the United States with such works as the Viola Concerto (1929) and "Belshazzar's Feast" (1931), an oratorio for chorus, orchestra and two brass bands.

Sir William twice wrote music for coronations: the "Crown Imperial" march for King George VI in 1937 and "Orb and Sceptre" for Queen Elizabeth II in 1953.

In recent years, Sir William had written relatively little, and most of what he wrote was short. Recently, he completed a ballet score for Sir Frederick Ashton, which includes new music as well as earlier material.

William Turner Walton was born in Oldham, a mill town in Lancashire in northwestern England, on March 29, 1902. His father was a singing teacher and his mother a former singer, and the boy had a fine singing voice. He won a scholarship to the Cathedral Choir School at Christ Church, Oxford, and began composing simple pieces when he was barely in his teens.

Perhaps the most important element of his Oxford experience was his friendship with the writer and aesthete Sacheverell Sitwell. When he left Oxford, the eccentric, energetic Sitwells — Sacheverell, his sister Edith and his brother Osbert — took him in. For 15 years, he lived in their Chelsea home, an unofficial composer-in-residence with one of the most celebrated literary families of the 20th century.

The first performance of "Façade" at Aeolian Hall in London caused a scandal. Noel Coward lampooned the piece and its lean, jazzy rhythms. It soon became a huge popular success, part of the mythology of the Jazz Age, especially in the suites that Sir William later arranged from the score.

Persuaded by Sir Thomas Beecham, the conductor, to write a viola concerto, he sent the composition to the virtuoso Lionel Tertis, who sent it back in the next mail.

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■ Pope John Paul II arrived in Honduras and offered Central America's most impoverished country "a great embrace of peace." Page 3.

■ French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, rumored in trouble following Socialist defeats, was forced to leave an agricultural show in Paris by farmers chanting "Resign, resign." Page 2.

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■ Belgium raised its key interest rate by 2.5 percentage points in a bid to defend its franc. Page 9.

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INSIGHTS

■ The need to subsidize Iraq now and in the war's aftermath, and the country is sinking again.

UN Panel Criticizes El Salvador

It Also Issues a Call For End to Arms Aid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — The United Nations Human Rights Commission adopted on Tuesday a vigorously worded resolution alleging "violations of human rights of the most serious nature" in El Salvador and urging that foreign military aid to the country be suspended.

The United States voted against the measure, saying that it was "unbalanced" and "heaps blame on one side and ignores the other." The resolution, approved 23-6, expressed regret that the regime in El Salvador had not sought "to negotiate a peaceful settlement with all representative political forces," despite three years of civil war.

It also urged Salvadoran courts "to prosecute and punish those responsible for acts of violence and for violations of human rights."

The commission also voted to extend its inquiry into rights in Poland for a second year.

Poland's delegate, Henryk Sokalski, called the vote "another miscarriage of international justice vis-à-vis my country" and announced that the Polish government still had no intention of complying with the commission's decision.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 19-14 with 10 abstentions.

The commission extended for a third year the term of its special representative investigating conditions in El Salvador. In his most recent report, the representative, José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, a Spanish law professor, blamed Salvadoran military and police squads for the murders of large numbers of civilians last year.

The resolution adopted Tuesday also urged the suspension of "any type of military assistance."

Most Latin American representatives to the 43-nation commission abstained in the roll-call vote.

East, West Argue in Madrid

Eastern-bloc and Western countries renewed disputes Tuesday on human rights. Poland and other issues at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, breaking an undeclared truce of almost four weeks. Reuters reported from Madrid, quoting delegates at the conference.

The arguments came as delegates reviewed a long list of major topics that remained to be resolved in order to reach the required consensus on a final document to conclude the 28-month meeting.

The 35-nation conference is seeking to review and update the 1975 agreements in Helsinki. But it has been stalled over differences on human rights and terms for new disarmament talks.

Delegates have spent the past month trying to bridge the gaps in small working groups, but the U.S. representative, Max M. Kampelman, made clear in a speech Tuesday that major differences remained.

Mr. Kampelman accused the Soviet Union and its allies of failing to respect religious freedom, jamming Western radio broadcasts, restricting trade union liberties, imprisoning activists seeking to monitor compliance with the Helsinki accords and expelling journalists.

The Soviet Union and its allies angrily rejected Mr. Kampelman's charges, according to the delegates.

Border Issue Crucial In Talks, Israeli Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Israel warned Tuesday that there was no point in continuing talks on troop withdrawal if Lebanon insisted on keeping the borders between their countries closed.

The Lebanese foreign minister, Elie Salem, said last week that Lebanon could not afford free trade with Israel because it could provoke a pan-Arab trade blockade.

According to Youssef Amihud, an Israeli delegation spokesman, the director of Israel's Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, said Tuesday: "If we were to believe it [Mr. Salem's statement] was an official policy of government, then there would be no reason to go on negotiating."

Meanwhile, Israel Radio reported that Israel was proposing joint Israeli, Lebanese and U.S. patrols inside Lebanon.

Mr. Kimche's warning was reportedly given during talks between Israel and Lebanon in the Beirut suburb of Khalde. At the end of the session, a Lebanese spokesman, Daoud Sayegh, said: "The subcommittee for termination of the state of war made significant progress in writing the draft declaration, but security arrangements are still the subject of discussion by the two delegations."

Mr. Sayegh said the next round of talks would be Thursday in the Israeli resort of Netanya, north of Tel Aviv.

Israeli and Lebanese officials said Tuesday's talks had begun with a tough statement by Mr. Kimche stressing the importance that Israel attached to establishing normal relations. According to Mr. Amihud, he said an open border

was fundamental for Israeli-Lebanese relations and "to make sure there won't be hostilities."

Mr. Amihud said there had been no change in Israel's insistence on maintaining early warning stations on Lebanese territory to guard against Palestinian guerrilla infiltration.

Asked about reports that joint Lebanese-Israeli military patrols have been proposed as an alternative in Southern Lebanon, Mr. Amihud said: "This is not considered a viable alternative."

But in Jerusalem, Israel's foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, outlined new proposals that looked like a significant softening of the Israeli position and said there was a good chance for success in the talks.

In comments to the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, reported by Israel Radio, Mr. Shamir said Israel was now proposing joint Israeli, Lebanese and U.S. patrols, with the Israelis returning to Israel each night.

Lebanon, adamant about not wanting Israeli troops inside Lebanon, was proposing Israeli air surveillance instead, Mr. Shamir reportedly said.

The official Beirut Radio reported that at the nonaligned summit meeting in New Delhi, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, Yasser Arafat, had met Monday for the first time with President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon and pledged his willingness to withdraw Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel also held talks with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, King Hussein of Jordan and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, who has 40,000 soldiers stationed in Lebanon, the radio said.

Election Results Challenge West on Support for Bonn

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a challenge to the U.S. role in Western Europe.

It was clear, he said, that if Mr. Kohl's victory could be seen as a mandate for involvement in the West, it was the job of the European allies to think quickly of innovative ways of reinforcing it.

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former French president, called for the creation of a "special council on nuclear security in Europe" that would bring together France, as a nuclear power, and the NATO countries scheduled to begin developing intermediate-range U.S. missiles at the end of the year.

The group, according to the proposal, would discuss deployment levels, but more importantly, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, "make Europe's voice heard for the first time on the essential issue of nuclear security."

All the ideas being advanced are currently confronted by the weight of political habits in countries like France and Britain and by West Germany's traditional rejection of any kind of defense posture in which it would use or command nuclear weapons.

"The ideas are there now, no question about it," a French official said. "But action is another matter. The most positive sign is that Mr. Kohl for political reasons needs European involvement. With the Greens around, an exclusive Atlantic option isn't possible, and

we believe the Christian Democrats realize it."

The parliamentary representation of the Greens, a coalition of environmental and anti-nuclear activists, was presented as an additional reason for pressing ahead with propositions that could be attractive to the Kohl government.

The presence of 27 Green members in the Bundestag, along with government cash allotments to the party under German law and constant press attention, seems to create the possibility that their anti-NATO, pro-unilateral disarmament position will somehow become the legitimate opposition stance in West Germany.

Senate Panel Cuts \$1 Billion From House Jobs Bill

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican-controlled Senate Appropriations Committee has cut \$1 billion from the Democratic House's \$4.9-billion jobs bill and has sent the measure to the Senate floor for action this week.

Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon and chairman of the Senate panel, said he would seek to cut an additional \$373 million from the bill as a means of ensuring that President Ronald Reagan will sign whatever compromise version is worked out by Senate and House negotiators.

Mr. Hatfield said he settled upon the \$373 million figure at a bargaining session with Mr. Reagan's budget director, David A. Stockman. Mr. Reagan is apparently seeking to keep the final version of the bill near \$4.3 billion, his original proposal.

By voice vote, Mr. Hatfield's committee adopted a \$3.9-billion package designed to provide roughly 400,000 jobs, and food, shelter and medical care to the most distressed victims of the recession. The House version, passed on Thursday, was designed to create between 300,000 and 400,000 jobs, primarily by adding funds to existing work programs.

Besides scaling back the size of the House's bill, the Senate committee sharply altered its formula for granting the funds. The committee voted 20-6 to target money to states with high unemployment instead of to cities with high unemployment, as envisaged by the House bill.

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Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, center, with glasses, looking to the side, was escorted from the Paris agricultural show Tuesday under taunts of French farmers.

Hecklers Force Mauroy to Leave Show

Reuters

PARIS — Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who is rumored to be in political difficulty after Socialist defeats in municipal elections Sunday, was forced to leave an agricultural exhibit Tuesday as farmers chanted, "Resign! Resign!"

The demonstrators reportedly taunted Mr. Mauroy and shouted slogans in support of Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and leader of the Rally for the Republic, a right-of-center opposition party. Exhibition officials said Mr. Mauroy had planned to spend an hour talking to agricultural leaders but left the show after 30 minutes. Witnesses said the protesters threw empty cans at him as stewards cleared a path.

The incident was the first of its kind involving a senior member of the 12-month Socialist administration, although Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson has often been the subject of protests by farmers.

Political analysts said the incident could further damage the image of Mr. Mauroy, press commentators have suggested that he might step down because of the gains made by the opposition Sunday. But political sources said Mr. Mauroy, who in the early months of the administration was relatively popular, was likely to be retained by President François Mitterrand, at least for a time.

Mr. Mauroy has been specifically criticized for his defense of the government's record during the election campaign. A few days before the election he gave an optimistic appraisal of France's economic future. Just afterward, poor foreign trade figures and an unexpectedly high inflation rate were announced.

In Sunday's first round, he failed to gain reelection as mayor of Lille, a post he has held for 10 years. He faces a runoff in the second round next Sunday.

House Panel Approves Resolution Urging Nuclear Weapons Freeze

By Margot Hornblower

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House Foreign Affairs Committee passed a resolution Tuesday calling on the United States and the Soviet Union to negotiate an immediate verifiable freeze on nuclear weapons.

The 27-9 vote came as more than 4,000 anti-nuclear activists gathered at the West Front of the Capitol bearing signs reading "Ban the Bombs," "Presbyterians for Peace," and "Corn in Our Silos, Not Missiles."

Last-minute telegrams from President Ronald Reagan's two arms negotiators in Geneva, General Edward L. Rowley and Paul H. Nitze, failed to move the committee.

"Negotiations on reducing strategic arms will be made immensely more difficult, if not impossible, by passage of a freeze resolution," General Rowley wrote.

Mr. Nitze also opposed the freeze, arguing that continuation of NATO preparations for deployment of U.S. longer-range intermediate nuclear force missiles in Europe and the prospect of that deployment "are the strongest incentives the Soviets have to negotiate seriously."

The freeze resolution calls on the United States and the Soviet Union to pursue a halt to the nuclear arms race and decide when and how to achieve a mutually verifiable freeze on testing, production and further deployment of nuclear missiles and other delivery systems.

The freeze resolution is expected to be taken up on the House floor by March 15, and freeze advocates predict it will pass by a comfortable margin.

The resolution failed by two votes last year after a last-minute lobbying effort by Mr. Reagan, who urged passage of a substitute resolution calling for negotiated arms reductions before a freeze.

The freeze resolution, however, is expected to pass.

U.S. Senate Confirms Vienna Talks Envoy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Senate has confirmed Morton L. Abramowitz as U.S. envoy to the negotiations in Vienna on East-West conventional force reductions.

Mr. Abramowitz, a career Foreign Service officer, replaces Richard P. Star, whose resignation was demanded by the administration. At the same time, the White House said Allen Clayton Davis, 55, a career Foreign Service officer, would be nominated as ambassador to Uganda. He would succeed Gordon Robert Beyer.

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WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Miners Said to Reject Strike

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain's 200,000 miners have rejected the advice of union leaders and voted against a national strike over the threatened closing of unprofitable mines, the British Broadcasting Corp. reported Tuesday.

The vote still has not been counted, but the BBC said that in its own nationwide survey of union officials, who were aware of how voting had gone in their areas, left no doubt that the strike call had been rejected. The official result of the voting will be announced Thursday.

A vote in favor would lead to the miners' first national strike in a decade. A vote against would be a sharp rebuff for Arthur Scargill, the miners' union leader, who has accused Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government of wanting to destroy the coal industry.

Attack on Israeli Is Linked to Iraq

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Jerusalem Post reported Tuesday that Namiel Rosan, 36, the leader of the Arab guerrilla team that tried to kill the Israeli ambassador to London, was a high officer in the Iraqi intelligence service.

The newspaper attributed its report to "British and other intelligence sources in London and Israeli sources in Jerusalem." Many of the details were similar to a report in the Guardian newspaper of London that was published in some Israeli papers Monday. The Israeli military command declined to confirm or deny the report.

The British court said Mr. Rosan, identified as an Iraqi businessman, was the leader of the squad and sentenced him to 35 years in prison for attempting to kill Ambassador Shlomo Argov last June.

Israel's Burg Rejects Presidency

TEL AVIV (AP) — Interior Minister Yosef Burg has said he will not be a candidate for president, even though Prime Minister Menachem Begin nominated him.

In a letter to Mr. Begin on Monday, the 74-year-old leader of the National Religious Party said he had given serious consideration to the nomination but had decided it was more important that the president be chosen by "wide consensus."

Mr. Burg had said he would run only if both Mr. Begin's coalition and the opposition Labor Party backed him. Israel Radio reported that members of the coalition's Liberal Party would not vote for him in the election in parliament scheduled for March 22. Another coalition partner, the small Tami party, also opposed Mr. Burg. The Labor Party has announced that its candidate is Chaim Herzog, a former general and diplomat now in parliament.

Soviet Backs Nuclear-Free Baltic

STOCKHOLM (UPI) — The Soviet Union is prepared to include the Baltic Sea in a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe by pulling out submarines equipped with medium-range nuclear missiles, a Soviet general has stated in a television interview.

The statement by General Nikolai Chervov of the Soviet Defense Staff took observers by surprise, as the Soviet Union so far had claimed that the Baltic Sea could not be brought into a nuclear-free zone.

In an interview conducted in Moscow and shown on Swedish television Monday night, the general, who is an adviser to the Soviet delegation at the disarmament talks in Geneva, said: "We have declared that we are prepared to go further concerning our own territory in the area bordering on a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe. In my opinion, that would not exclude the possibility of including the Baltic Sea in a nuclear-free zone."

Soviet Psychiatric Abuses Cited

LONDON (AP) — Amnesty International says in a report to be issued Wednesday that it knows of 193 persons forcibly confined in Soviet psychiatric hospitals for political reasons over the past eight years.

Some of those detained were at times punished by means of powerful drugs, the human rights organization reports.

Amnesty said in a statement that it had learned of the new cases since its 1975 report on Soviet political prisoners, which described the abuse of psychiatry. In that report, Amnesty noted 120 known cases between 1969 and 1975 of persons forcibly confined. The statement added: "Despite appeals by psychiatrists in the Soviet Union and internationally, recent cases showed that psychiatric confinement was still used to punish criticism and protest."

Death Sentences Upheld in Seoul

SEOUL (UPI) — The South Korean Supreme Court upheld Tuesday a lower court ruling and sentenced two young Christian activists to be hanged for setting fire to a U.S. cultural center. A college student was killed in the fire March 18. It was not immediately known when the executions would take place.

The court affirmed prison terms ranging from one to 10 years for 14 other defendants, most of them Christian and all opponents of the government of President Chun Doo Hwan.

Kim Hyon Jang, 33, and Moon Bu Shik, 24, were sentenced to death by hanging for leading other dissident youths in setting the fire that damaged the U.S. facility in Pusan, 205 miles (328 kilometers) southeast of Seoul.

Transport Strikes Hit Portugal

LISBON (Reuters) — A new wave of transport strikes hit Portugal on Tuesday, paralyzing the rail network, buses and subways and causing traffic jams.

The rail strike is to last four days, while buses and subways will stop for 12-hour periods Tuesday and Wednesday. There were long lines for emergency bus services into city centers, and government sources said they expected that many workers with difficult journeys would simply stay at home.

The transport workers want raises significantly higher than the government's 17-percent guideline. "We are pressing for increases to retain our purchasing power," a rail union spokesman said. The 23,000 rail workers and about 8,400 bus employees want increases of 28 percent. They have been offered 14 percent to 16 percent. The inflation rate is about 22 percent.

2 Killed in Marseilles Bomb Blast

MARSEILLES (Combined Dispatches) — Two men were killed early Tuesday when a car carrying explosives blew up near a Marseilles synagogue. Mayor Gaston Defferre, who is also the interior minister, said the men may have been preparing to attack the synagogue.

According to one report, police spotted the car, which had been stolen, as they passed the synagogue at 2:30 A.M. The occupants fled. The car exploded in the street and shattered windows. The bodies of the men, who could not immediately be identified, were found near the car.

Mr. Defferre said the two men were "most likely" planning an attack against the synagogue. Quoting police accounts, he said the occupants of the car, "seeing the police patrol, without doubt wanted to get back to the timing device and the bomb exploded. Or they wanted to place it in front of the synagogue."

Upper Volta Coup Plot Reported

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta (AP) — Five of six soldiers have been arrested in the capital of Upper Volta "while preparing a coup d'état" to overthrow the government, the state radio station has announced.

The announcement Monday by state radio said those arrested were supporters of the regime of Colonel Saye Zerbo, who was overthrown by army officers Nov. 7.

Earlier Monday, a local newspaper, L'Observateur, said that "many" army officers had been arrested on the night of March 2 after a plot was discovered. The radio report said investigations were continuing into the extent of the alleged plot against the military regime led by Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo.

For the Record

NAKHON PHANOM, Thailand (AP) — Thai officials on Tuesday said Friday as a court case for James G. (Bo) Gritz, former U.S. Special Forces officer, and four other Americans arrested in connection with their efforts to rescue U.S. prisoners of war they believe are held in communist Laos.

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Ronald Reagan has told Congress he intends to continue U.S. cooperation with the European Atomic Energy Community despite lack of an accord on the reprocessing of U.S. nuclear fuel. He said Monday he would waive, for the third successive year, a provision of the 1978 Nuclear Nonproliferation Act giving the U.S. the right to agree to or disapprove of the reprocessing of nuclear fuel it sells to other countries.

ANKARA (AP) — Ninety-six coal miners died in Turkey's worst mining disaster Monday when methane gas explosions collapsed the roof of a coal mine in the Black Sea coastal province of Zonguldak, state radio announced Tuesday. The radio earlier reported that at least 62 had died in the explosion.

Cholera in Bangladesh

The Associated Press

DHAKA, Bangladesh — At least 81 people have died of cholera since February in Pirojpur subdivision, about 250 miles (400 kilometers) south of Dhaka, near the mouth of the Ganges River, officials said Tuesday.

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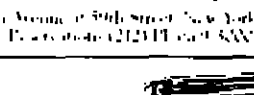
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Pope Gives Message Of Peace in Honduras, Urges End to Violence

By Don A. Schanche

Los Angeles Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Visibly tired in the seventh day of his trip to Central America, Pope John Paul II brought a message of peace Tuesday to Honduras, one of the region's poorest nations.

"We must reject all that is opposed to the gospel: hate, violence, injustice, lack of work, the imposition of ideologies that 'debate' the dignity of man and woman," the pontiff told a crowd of more than 100,000 at a Mass in the plaza outside the Church of Our Lady of Suyapa.

"We must promote all that is according to the will of the Father who art in heaven: charity, mutual aid, education in the faith, culture, the betterment of the forest, respect for all, especially the most needy, those that suffer the most — the alienated."

In the searing sunshine, the pontiff, 62, appeared to nod off occasionally as he sat in his heavy vestments on the papal throne during the three-hour Mass. But he spoke with a firm voice and often moved with a vigor that surprised many of the exhausted members of his entourage.

The journey has subjected him to public schedules of from 12 hours to 18 hours a day, including about three dozen speeches, but John Paul has shown no ill effects other than weariness, according to a senior member of his party.

Unlike most of the previous stops on his tour, particularly Ni-

caragua, El Salvador and Guatemala, the pontiff had no sharp words for the Hondurans, who are enjoying a period of relative peace and stability, even though their country's borders have been touched by insurgencies in neighboring countries.

President Roberto Suazo Cordova greeted him by saying, "In Honduras prisons do not exist," a reference to the poor human rights records of some other Central American countries.

Before leaving Tegucigalpa, Father Romeo Pascual, the Vatican spokesman, had released a brief statement repeating the pope's distress over Guatemala's execution of six men four days before the pope arrived there.

"The Holy Father manifested once again in direct talks with Guatemala's president, Efraim Rios Montt, 'his immense grief and his consternation as father and universal pastor for the recent executions carried out in this country right before his pastoral visit to the people of Guatemala,'" the statement said. "He also expressed his deep suffering for all the victims of violent death."

It was the fourth time since the executions Thursday that the pope has expressed dismay that the killings took place despite a Vatican plea for clemency.

The pope appeared almost relieved Tuesday to direct his attention to purely pastoral concerns after facing both church and political



Pope John Paul II, visiting Guatemala City on Monday, blessed an Indian woman before celebrating Mass. He went to Honduras on Tuesday on his Central American tour.

problems in most of the other countries on his itinerary.

In the afternoon, he spoke at an outdoor prayer meeting in Honduras's second largest city, the industrial center of San Pedro Sula, then returned to Guatemala City. He was to go early Wednesday to Belize and later Wednesday to Haiti, where he will speak to the bishops conference of Latin America.

■ **Envoy Reiterates Stand**

In Berlin, El Salvador, Ambassador Deane R. Hinton of the United States, while praising Pope John Paul II's visit to El Salvador, has

indicated that the pontiff's call for a dialogue did not change U.S. policy against holding negotiations with leftist rebels, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Mr. Hinton emphasized the view Monday that the rebels must agree to take part in U.S.-backed presidential elections later this year if they want to participate in the government.

■ **U.S. Shift Urged**

In Washington, the United States, Catholic Conference has urged the Reagan administration to undertake a "significant policy shift" on El Salvador that would focus on a political settlement of the civil war there, The New York Times reported.

At the same time the conference, in a statement read Monday to two subcommittees of the House Foreign Affairs Committee by Archbishop James A. Hickey of Washington, criticized recent statements by Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George P. Shultz voicing concern about the support some Roman Catholic clergymen give revolutionaries in Central America.

Fading Days of 'Quiet Frontwater' Open Border May End Gibraltar's Colonial Isolation

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

GIBRALTAR — When the apes leave, the local legend says, so will the British.

The simian analogy is perhaps not very flattering, but legend is legend and so for decades the colonial authorities have kept a close watch on the band of 40 or so tail-less monkeys that scamper around the limestone caves, tugging at the camera straps of tourists and generally making a nuisance of themselves.

Twice a day an army sergeant tramples up with buckets of government-subsidized food, carrying out orders issued by Churchill. When the ranks thin from time to time, they are replenished with imported apes, who go on public warfare with the others.

Until recently, Gibraltarians too had been leading a sheltered life. For nearly 14 years, their 2.5-square-mile (6.5-square-kilometer) peninsula — most of it vertical — had been blocked off from the rest of Europe as Spain sealed the border to press its long-standing claim to sovereignty.

Once they adjusted to the claustrophobia inherent in the situation, the 26,500 permanent residents scraped through quite nicely. British subsidized investment and British sailors squandered their salaries. There was work in the dockyards, ale in the pubs and, of course, the comforting sight of that Union Jack flying overhead.

Now, the tranquil days of being what one newspaperman called a "quiet frontwater" are coming to an end. The navy is closing the dockyards, which could mean the loss of hundreds of jobs. Unemployment is at the unheard-of level of 6 percent. And in the spring, Spain and Britain are scheduled to sit down to negotiate the future of the territory.

Most dramatic of all, the new Socialist government in Madrid has lifted some of the border restrictions imposed by Franco in 1969. Since Dec. 15, Spain has allowed Spaniards, Gibraltarians and British residents of the colony and the neighboring Campo region of Spain to cross the frontier and back on foot once a day.

The action was undertaken for "humanitarian reasons" — the fact that many families were divided by the heavy cast-iron gates so that for years news of births and deaths had to be shouted across a 70-yard (64-meter) divide.

But the opening also suggested a new, realistic strategy in Madrid: recognition that Franco's isolation had only fueled Gibraltarian chauvinism and hopes that a bit of intermingling could conceivably loosen the psychological ties with Britain.

By now, about 600,000 crossings later, the sight of people returning from La Linea just across the way with shopping bags crammed with mushrooms, tomatoes and fresh oranges has become commonplace.

In fact, so many residents of the Rock are spending their money across the border that the shopkeepers and restaurant owners are up in arms. Almost everything except coffee and liquor is cheaper in Spain, sometimes by half.

The businessmen, accustomed to a captive market, charge "discrimination." Some see the partial border opening as part of a plot to strangle the colony economically. They point out that foreign tourists, who flood the Costa del Sol in vacation seasons, are barred from Gibraltar, where their money would grease the faltering economy. The Spaniards who do come are not big spenders, and in any case they are prohibited from taking goods out. The result is a net outflow of money.

"This is just the sort of halfway opening we were always afraid Franco would do," reflected Peter Isola, a lawyer and politician who heads the opposition Democratic Party of Gibraltar. "General al trade on Gibraltar is suffering."

He sees a backlash coming. "More and more people on this side are concerned about the deterioration in the economy. If this kind of opening stays on for a long time, it's going to arouse real anger and bitterness. I can just see those civil servants up in Madrid saying, 'My God, it's working. Let's keep it going like this a few more months.'"

■ **Parachutist Dies in Fall**

United Press International

STOCKHOLM — A Finnish man fell to his death Monday when his parachute failed to open as he jumped from the 155-meter (512-foot) Kaknes tower in Stockholm, the police said.

British Resist Lifting of U.S. Ban on Arms for Argentina

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The possibility of the United States lifting restrictions on the sale of military equipment to Argentina, which is under study at the State Department, has met strong objections from the British government, according to U.S. officials and foreign diplomats.

The Reagan administration would like to patch up relations with Argentina, but it is still wary of British sensitivities. Relations between the United States and Argentina were badly strained after the United States supported Brit-

ain in the war in the Falklands Islands, which are known in Argentina as the Malvinas.

The British say resumption of military sales could be misinterpreted by Argentine military planners as a sign of U.S. support. That, they say, could contribute to the Buenos Aires government making another miscalculation of the kind that led to the invasion of the Falklands last year.

U.S. military sales to Argentina have been blocked for five years by a combination of actions, including a 1978 congressional ban because of alleged human rights violations and another embargo last year because of the Falklands invasion.

If President Ronald Reagan eventually decides to lift the restrictions, officials here say, the move will involve only small amounts of equipment, spare parts and training funds. It will be largely a symbolic gesture, they say, meant primarily to improve relations.

Officials also see the move as encouraging a change for the better in the political and human rights environment in Argentina in recent months. This includes the announcement last month that Argentina will hold general elections in October, the first in 10 years. But it would also be designed to renew U.S. military contacts with

Argentina, officials add, and reflect Washington's effort to resume a larger role as an arms supplier in Latin America. West European companies and governments are increasingly filling that role in some countries and the Soviet Union is filling it in others.

For the existing restrictions to be lifted, Mr. Reagan would first have to certify to Congress that Argentina has made significant progress in human rights and that such military sales would be in the U.S. national interest.

The United States was never a large supplier of military equipment to Argentina, selling mostly

transport planes and spare parts. But in 1978 Congress banned such sales, although it allowed shipment of material under contract.

In 1981, Congress paved the way toward a restoration of military relations by dropping a requirement that Argentina had to give a full accounting of thousands of people who have "disappeared" in that country.

During the Falklands war, the administration placed a new embargo on goods that were still being shipped under the pre-1978 contracts, which amounted to about \$5.9 million.

British sources say that Reagan administration officials have discussed the prospect of new military sales to Argentina with them and that their government has objected strongly. "Any such move would be very unwelcome," a diplomat said.

Reagan May Give Data on Soviet Arms Reagan Asks Churches' Backing

By Juan Williams

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The administration, seeking to enhance public support for President Ronald Reagan's military buildup and to counter the nuclear freeze movement, is considering stepped-up public disclosure of secret intelligence data on Soviet military capabilities, according to officials.

One example of this was expected to occur Wednesday when the Pentagon publishes a two-year update on Soviet military power. Officials said Monday that other such steps were under study.

Some administration officials said they would like to make public a classified briefing by the Defense Intelligence Agency that has been shown to some members of Congress and is described as very effective.

However, no formal proposal has been made to President Reagan on such a release of intelligence data, officials added.

There is apparent disagreement in the intelligence community about the scope of Soviet military expansion. Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Monday that there was an "analytical debate" under way in the intelligence community "about the scope and nature of Soviet military expansion."

But Mr. Reagan expressed little doubt Monday in remarks to the National Coalition for Peace Through Strength, a conservative group seeking to build public support for his Pentagon budget.

"The Soviet military buildup has increased without letup for over a decade," Mr. Reagan told the group, according to a White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes.

The president was urged by the group to declassify more secret intelligence data to turn around what some indicate to be flagging public support for the president's military buildup.

Representative William L. Dickinson of Alabama, ranking Republican on the House Armed Services Committee, said: "We feel very strongly that the facts have not been presented, that the American people are denied facts on which to base good judgment."

He said, for example, that the administration should declassify materials about the accuracy of Soviet nuclear missiles.

ORLANDO, Florida — President Ronald Reagan cautioned a conference of evangelical Protestants on Tuesday to avoid supporting, on a religious ground, any nuclear-freeze proposal that would weaken the United States militarily.

As supporters of a freeze on nuclear weapons demonstrated in Washington, Mr. Reagan told the 41st convention of the National Association of Evangelicals: "I urge you to speak out against those who would place the United States in a position of military and moral inferiority."

"I urge you to beware of the temptation of pride," he continued, "the temptation blithely to declare yourself above it all and label both sides at fault, to ignore the facts of history and the aggressive impulses of an evil empire, to simply call the arms race a giant misunderstanding and thereby remove yourself from the struggle between right and wrong, good and evil."

Mr. Reagan, who insisted that communism is "at the focus of evil in the modern world," made making a broad appeal for support of his \$238-billion military spending request for 1984. He has been told by key Republican legislators that they do not have the votes to get the request approved intact.

In Washington, thousands of nuclear-freeze advocates and groups of opponents lobbied to demonstrate Tuesday as the House Foreign Affairs Committee approved a resolution calling for a mutual and verifiable freeze in production of nuclear weapons by both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan, in his speech in Florida, reverted to the strong conservative rhetoric of his presidential campaign, linking communism and atheism as threats to world peace and advocating prayer in public schools. He also repeated his belief that parents should be informed before their children are given birth control devices at government-supported health clinics.

The president told the evangelicals that his administration shares their philosophical approach to public policy.

"I want you to know," he said, "this administration is motivated by a political philosophy that sees the greatness of America in you... the institutions that foster and nourish values like concern for others and respect for the rules of law under God."

Mr. Reagan declared that the

real crisis between the United States and the Soviet Union is a spiritual crisis: "At root, it is a test of moral will and faith."

"I believe," he said, "that communism is another sad, bizarre chapter in human history whose last pages even now are being written. I believe this because the source of our strength in the quest for human freedom is not material, but spiritual."

Mr. Reagan told the group he would send a bill to Congress on Tuesday to legalize organized prayer in public schools and said he would also press for an anti-abortion amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

He has been under fire in recent

weeks from conservatives for becoming increasingly pragmatic in political fights in Washington and no longer standing firm for conservative principles.

■ **Pledge on El Salvador**

Mr. Reagan promised Tuesday more military and economic help to keep El Salvador from falling into the hands of leftist guerrillas. The Associated Press reported from Washington, but declared that "we will not Americanize this conflict."

According to Larry M. Speakes, the president's spokesman, Mr. Reagan stressed in a White House meeting with congressional leaders that U.S. combat troops would not be sent to El Salvador.

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U.S. Nun Defies Prelate's Order

New York Times Service

DETROIT — A Catholic nun is defying her archbishop's order to sign as state director of social services because she will not denounce the state-financed abortions. The nun, a college president who has a doctorate in biochemistry, has met the archbishop's challenge with two months of silence.

The nun, 51, is scheduled to appear soon for a state Senate confirmation hearing.

It was not too late for Agnes Mary Mansour of the Sisters of Mercy to satisfy his demand that she denounce the Medicaid abortions. The nun, a college president who has a doctorate in biochemistry, has met the archbishop's challenge with two months of silence.

The nun, 51, is scheduled to appear soon for a state Senate confirmation hearing.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Kohl Presents His Chits

Americans should be pleased with the outcome of the West German elections, mainly because the Russians made them into a crude choice between East and West. Economic issues alone can explain Chancellor Helmut Kohl's triumph, but the Russians thought they would frighten the West Germans into deserting the NATO position on Euromissiles. Having interfered, Moscow stands rebuffed. There will be no cheap way to keep American missiles off the Continent. Western arms restraint will have to be bought in negotiations, with Soviet reductions.

Still, Americans incurred a clear debt in this contest. The early Reagan rhetoric on nuclear arms had become a political burden for the allies, particularly the West Germans. Mr. Kohl could uphold the commitment to deploy new missiles largely because he was promised, belatedly, that the president would seek a compromise on the number for each side. "Zero-zero" remains the White House slogan, but Mr. Reagan and Vice President George Bush let it be known that they would now accept, or even propose, a more flexible formula.

The chancellor presented his chits, to both Washington and Moscow, the moment his impressive 48.8-percent vote was posted: "We hope that our American friends, with our trust and support, will be able to come to a result that makes it possible to make peace with fewer and fewer weapons. But if there is no agreement (with Moscow), we are prepared to deploy new missiles later this year."

Forced to take sides, free Germany stands with the West. Given a real choice, it wants Europe's tensions relaxed.

The Nonaligned: Prospects and Pitfalls

By Jonathan Power

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the secretary-general of the United Nations, made a forcible intervention Tuesday in New Delhi at the summit meeting of nonaligned nations, speaking from the shoulder of his predecessor, Kurt Waldheim, who had not been invited.

Unless the nonaligned nations regain their unity and become truly independent from both East and West, he asserted, there will never be solutions to the world's great problems — only confrontations.

The new secretary-general has decided to speak out in part because he is from a Third World country, Peru, and has strong personal feelings about this. But, more importantly, he has witnessed the growing impotence of the United Nations at a time when its services as an arbitrator, fence-mender and peacemaker are needed as at no time in recent history.

The nonaligned group is in an unusually strong position this year at the United Nations. To all intents and purposes it has a veto in the Security Council. This is because, by the luck of the annual draw, right members of the movement are on the council, and it takes nine votes out of the total 15 to pass a resolution. This has not occurred in a decade.

But how will the movement use this power? There have been high moments before when the nonaligned nations have used their influence to save the superpowers from a head-on collision — in 1973, Yugoslavia, Peru and India marshaled the United Nations to rush a peacekeeping force to insert itself between the Egyptian and Israeli armies. The United States was on a full nuclear alert and the Russians were threatening to come to the Egyptians' rescue. It was the United Nations at its best.

There have been many other grand occasions. But too often the impression comes across of a Third World that can only preserve the harmony of the nonaligned movement by being aligned against the West.

In the Middle East the movement has sought to isolate Israel, when what is desperately needed is support for policies that will woo the Israelis and instill confidence in the United States.

The nonaligned nations have tried to impose some still-undefined, deadening economic superstructure on the world banking system. That would only work to encourage lenders to keep their money under the bed.

They have also played a holier-than-thou tune that does not become countries that are riddled with their own wars, border disputes, racial antagonisms and religious persecutions.

An encouraging number of Third World countries have begun to realize that they do have to be more constructive and evenhanded. Much of it is in reaction to the effort of the outgoing chairman of the nonaligned movement, Fidel Castro, who, since the 1979 meeting in Havana, has sought to make the movement an overt supporter of his kind of foreign policy. But Third World outrage at the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan added to the tipping of the scales.

Nevertheless, there is still too much incoherence, ambiguity and ineptitude among the non-aligned. They need two things: a clearer self-image and good leadership.

They should recall how centralized government was born in England and France. It was in the Middle Ages when the hard-pressed bourgeoisie, the monarchy, and the more enterprising part of the church and the peasants got together and decided they had had enough of feudal landlords and feudal barons quarreling over pieces of turf.

In the late Middle Ages the reformers took the monarchy as the rallying point. The task today is to support the United Nations, which like the monarchy in feudal days, is a body with many aspirations but no power. What is needed is a civilized constitutional framework where the world's disputes can be attended to, doctored, and hopefully healed by people who work not from the perspective of narrow allegiances or short-term advantage but who have the long-term interests of the world at heart; people who acknowledge that law and reason should be the basis of life, not force or politics.

The second issue is that of leadership. Since the death of Tito there have been no leaders of great stature and wide acceptance in the Third World. India now holds the chairmanship of the non-aligned movement for the next four years. Indira Gandhi's touch on foreign policy has not been her strong point. She has misstepped on the issues of Afghanistan and Cambodia. Yet she seems to be learning and her visits to the United States and the Soviet Union last fall revealed a much more confident, sure-footed politician. Her father played this international role cleverly. Can she repeat it? She has a team of seasoned, often brilliant, diplomats to draw on. She must "take the current when it serves, or lose [her] venture."

International Herald Tribune.

A Vote for Centrism In Germany

By Joseph Kraft

BONN — The centrality of West Germany in world affairs found new expression in the election here Sunday, and not only because the Federal Republic lies at the crossroads of the East-West conflict.

This country has also entered the mainstream of economic and political democracy. There lies the true meaning of the sweeping victory won by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his Christian Democratic Union.

The basic electorate, more than half of it born since World War II, showed itself to be profoundly middle class. Less than 40 percent are the kind of working people who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. Less than 20 percent are farmers, craftsmen and professionals — the old middle class.

More than half are in services, white-collar jobs and management posts. That new middle class represents the swing vote that dominates politics here. As a turnout of nearly 90 percent indicates, the German voters care how their country is run.

Personalities counted for little. Mr. Kohl himself lost in his own district, and was elected as the head of the Christian Democratic party list. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats, who are in the governing coalition with Mr. Kohl's party, went way down in his own district, which he also lost. The leader of the Social Democratic opposition, Hans-Jochen Vogel, was overshadowed by two former chancellors, Helmut Schmidt and Willy Brandt. The fourth party to make it into the new Bundestag, the Greens, eschewed the very concept of leadership. Only in Bavaria, where Franz Josef Strauss garnered a 60-percent vote for the Christian Democrats' local allies, can one speak of a personal triumph.

Serious issues, on the other hand, counted more than in any West German election I have seen in two decades. Most salient were economic matters, beginning with unemployment, which is now over 10 percent, and including support for pensions. Here, as in virtually every other recent election in the industrialized world, stringency worked for new men, against incumbents.

Herr Kohl attacked the Social Democrats tellingly for "13 years of mismanagement." He and the labor minister, Norbert Blum, emphasized their background in the Catholic worker movement, and their commitment to higher pensions.

The Social Democrats showed up in pre-election polls as less well-equipped than the Christian Democrats to deal with unemployment. The Social Democrats suffered heavy losses in industrial areas, notably the Ruhr, and saw their worst defeat in 20 years.

Foreign policy also mattered. Like most people in the middle, the West Germans do not like to rock boats. Among the young people, there is a strain of pacifism intensified by tough talk about nuclear war from Washington. The Greens appealed to that vote by an anti-nuclear stance.

But the theory, widely aired in the United States by German refugees from Hitler, that West Germany is dominated by a romantic national pacifism, was decisively repudiated. Renunciation with East Germany figured hardly at all in the campaign.

The great majority of Germans equate peace with fidelity to the West. European democracies and the United States within the context of the Atlantic alliance. Herr Vogel maneuvered his party onto the wrong side of that issue. He came out clearly against the "zero option" proposed by the United States in the Geneva disarmament talks. He allowed the party official best known for negotiation with Moscow, Egon Bahr, to go front and center in the campaign.

So when the Russians, in a heavy-handed way, called on the Germans to repudiate the zero option, they hurt the Social Democrats. When President Ronald Reagan indicated he did not regard the zero option as a take-it-or-leave-it position, that also told against Mr. Vogel. Especially since Mr. Kohl expressed confidence just before the election that the United States would soon be sweetening its position in the Geneva talks.

Finally, political stability itself was an issue. The Free Democrats entered the campaign as opponents to the coalition regime they had operated with the Social Democrats for 13 years. But they appealed for votes as a buffer party, a bridge between the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, which facilitated peaceful change of power. That appeal plainly worked. With 7 percent of the vote, the Free Democrats nearly doubled the vote the polls gave them at the beginning of the campaign.

The Kohl mandate, accordingly, is for moderation *liber aller*. There is none of the rightist economic ideology found in the Britain of Margaret Thatcher or the United States of Mr. Reagan. Nor is there a stomach for confrontation with the Russians. Indeed, unless the United States complies with Mr. Kohl's commitment for an easing of position on arms control, new anti-American demonstrations will soon break out here.

So this election stands on its head, the usual German-American question. The question now is whether the United States can manage its affairs wisely enough to merit the Germans' continued confidence.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Agricultural Research: The Poor Reap the Gains

By Richard Critchfield

WASHINGTON — Here is a comforting thought at a time of financial crisis: For most of the world's hungry millions, the best foreign aid may be the cheapest.

Investment in agricultural research is turning out to have an enormous payoff. Wheat production in India and rice production in Indonesia have each exceeded 33 million tons, rescuing millions from famine and creating new capital and industry.

This had almost nothing to do with conventional U.S. aid, which, including surplus wheat, has come to \$5.7 billion in India and \$2.5 billion in Indonesia since the late 1950s.

Instead, the "Green Revolution" was mainly the product of 30 years of patient research by American wheat breeders in Mexico and rice breeders in the Philippines. American scientists also helped establish agricultural universities in India and Indonesia. The high yield resulted from an application of Mendel's laws of genetic inheritance, devised a century ago.

The second phase of the Green Revolution is coming. After Mendelian techniques, the next quantum scientific leap came in the 1950s with the discovery of DNA, the complex chemical that carries the transmitted characteristics of all living things. The potential of genetic engineering is not yet fully known, but DNA already figures in agricultural research, such as the effort to find vaccines to fight African cattle diseases.

Not far behind is research on nitrogen fixation (the process of breeding plants that absorb necessary nitrogen from the atmosphere) through algae, root nodules, fungi or legume inoculation. Cloning of perennial tropical crops has even more immediate application — for instance, in multiplying the yields of oil and coconut palms.

The explosion in biological knowledge is occurring mostly in the West. Its widest application as farm technology will be in the warmer, wetter tropics. A bridge between the two has been created in a new worldwide network of 13 tropical agricultural research centers, eight of which have been set up since 1971. Most are modeled after the pioneer centers in Mexico and the Philippines.

Funded by a consortium of 34 donors — governments, development banks and the Rockefeller and Ford foundations — the network's overall budget has grown from \$20 million in 1972 to \$150 million last year. Scientists from 130 countries, including China, now pool new knowledge.

The United States contributes 25 percent of the total budget. The Reagan administration puts a high enough priority on agricultural research that it offered in November to increase the U.S. share in order to bring the total budget to \$176 million. Several European donors refused to go along. The scientists now fear they will get at least \$10 million less than they need.

According to Donald P. Plucknett, the consortium's scientific adviser, some of the centers will be hard-pressed to launch new programs or even to support ongoing research. Latin America's main center for food crops — in Cali, Colombia — has just cut back its senior scientific staff from 62 to 54.

The big development lesson of the 1970s was that agricultural technology



Europe's Unemployed

Unlike Americans, West Europeans gloomily expect their unemployment to keep increasing even if an economic recovery arrives. This implacable rise helps explain much that is going on in European politics — most recently the heavy vote against the left in the French municipal elections.

When France's Socialist government came into office nearly two years ago and embarked on a vigorous drive for jobs, the main effect was to weaken the currency. Unemployment is now moving upward again, and the voters do not like it.

The Europeans have built economies that are immensely productive but — for reasons having more to do with social structure than deliberate policy — rigid and poorly adapted to deal with change. They seem incapable of creating new jobs. As employment declines in older industries like steel, it is not being balanced by rising employment in new sectors. In Britain, the peak year for manufacturing employment was 1965. Since then, the number of manufacturing jobs has fallen by one-third, most of it in the past four years.

Even in wealthy West Germany, employment in manufacturing has been slowly declining ever since 1970. There has been some growth in the service industries, but not nearly enough to accommodate the numbers of young people now coming into the labor market. The Germans are accustomed to an absolutely stable labor force, and the rise in birthrates in the early 1960s has started a demographic ripple now showing up not in more jobs but in more jobless.

Europeans emerged from World War II with an understandable special craving for security. As their societies got richer, they used their wealth to buy protection against the evils of destitution and hunger. The structure of social benefits and the taxes needed to pay for them now make it fiercely expensive to hire people. Most of the European countries have allowed their wages to go too high, and the protective system makes reductions very difficult. That gives European employers powerful incentives to put their money into labor-saving equipment instead of payrolls.

The extreme examples are Belgium and Holland. Belgium, over the past decade, has achieved increases in manufacturing productivity second only to Japan's among the industrial countries. Holland ranks third. But unemployment in both Belgium and Holland is now 15 percent or more.

The alternative is to weaken, in some degree, the formidable systems of social and economic protection. But that is no more popular in Europe than in the United States. Europe continues to be rich. But in countries governed by right and left alike, incomes are now being sustained by the higher productivity of the employed who are supporting rising numbers of the unemployed.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Conflict in Zimbabwe

The overwhelmingly dominant (and therefore presumably secure) Shona tribal majority, of which Mr. Mugabe's ZANU Party is the political expression, is explicitly intent on "teaching the Ndebele a lesson." The deployment of the all-Shona 5th Brigade and its methods verge on civil war. Yet another unnecessary African tragedy could be in the making.

If even the draconian security laws so conveniently inherited from Ian Smith's regime and so glaringly unrepentant cannot produce a charge against Mr. Mugabe, he and his people should be left in peace and the hunt for "dissidents" turned over to conventional law enforcement. Meanwhile, the claim that the horrors in Matabeland were all got up by the foreign media has been exposed as specious.

— The Guardian (London).

Pressure, Still, on Kohl

Throughout the campaign, those outside West Germany tended to exaggerate the role that the Euromissile controversy would play in the election. The electoral debate was, in fact, dominated far more by social and economic questions.

Nonetheless, in many capitals the decision of the German voters was awaited with considerable anxiety. The size of some pacifist demonstrations — whatever might have been said about the real identity of their backers or organizers — could only increase concerns about a slippage of West Germany toward neutralism. The same was true of the evolution of the Social Democratic Party after its eviction from power.

But as clear as the verdict of the voters was in favor of NATO's double-track decision — which calls for deployment of 572 medium-range missiles if the U.S.-Soviet talks on arms limitations are fruitless — the execution of that decision still is likely to run into opposition from an impassioned minority.

— Le Monde (Paris).

With the victory of a chancellor who has stuck with only a little wavering, to the NATO two-track missile decision, the allies can now look for serious progress at the U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva. The Soviet Union can no longer hope that a Social Democrat and possibly Green administration will stop deployment for it. But at the same time, Mr. Kohl can remind the United States that, although he is in power, some 56 percent of the (according to opinion polls) do not want the missiles deployed, and the political pressure on him will be strong.

— The Times (London).

The fact that the Greens have gained a foothold in Germany's parliament is by no means a misfortune. Their induction into the practical system of parliamentary decision-making will undoubtedly help the different factions in the party to get into some sort of coherence.

But the aggressive, arrogant comments on the election results made by some of the leading Greens after the balloting suggest that they are still very deficient in democratic comprehension and respect for majority decisions.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Huffing and Puffing From the Right

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The big bad wolves of the conservative movement are huffing and puffing these days, but they are not going to blow the house down. Not while Ronald Reagan is in it. When he decides to vacate the White House, watch out. Then they can rattle the timbers.

Their unhappiness is symbolized by the protest votes they cast in the House last week against the Reagan-endorsed Social Security package. And a lot more complaints were heard when grass-roots conservative activists were in town recently for their annual conference.

Those grass-roots conservatives made it clear they do not like the Reagan deficits, and they do not like the tax hikes passed last year and threatened for this and future years. They do not like the fact that the Department of Education is still there, and some would say the same for the Department of State. They fret that Taiwan has not been made China, nor has abortion been banned, nor school prayer restored.

And they certainly do not like the makeup of the White House staff which, in the words of one conservative, treats the original, true-believer Reaganites simply as "a faction to be appeased."

The complaints that rain down on President Reagan from these conservative precincts are not the same criticisms others would make. But it is hard not to sympathize with those who struggled for 20 years, from the early '60s until now, to install a "real conservative" government in Washington, and now find that it is not performing all the miracles they hoped would occur.

President Reagan himself certainly understands the feelings of these folks. A part of him has never left the conservative movement or its ideology to take up comfortable residence in Washington. When he talked to the conservatives at their conference, he reverted to the rhetoric of the movement, assuring them that "misdirected, overgrown government [is] the source of many of our social problems — not the solution."

Those words ring hollow to some conservative spokesmen. In a rousing debate with William Rusher, the publisher of National Review, who is staunchly pro-Reagan, the columnist M. Stanton Evans lamented that "a great opportunity was presented in 1980 and it has been defaulted. There was no Reagan revolution in Washington and there will be no Reagan revolution."

In a similar vein, Howard Phillips, the chairman of the Conservative Caucus, said that he would be happier with Mr. Reagan's vow that he has not given up on eliminating the Department of Education if Mr. Reagan "would go back and amend his budget to remove the \$14 billion there" for Department of Education programs.

But even those who are skeptical understand that so long as Mr. Reagan professes his true conservative faith, it is very hard to challenge his sincerity. The man has spent too many years fighting the conservative battles to be thought a quitter — far less a hypocrite.

He recently told Human Events, the conservatives' favorite weekly: "At my age, there's going to be no change on my part. ... I would just ask some of these conservatives to ask themselves, what am I doing here putting up with all this at my stage in life, if I weren't here to further the things I've been talking about?"

The conservatives cannot really mount an effective challenge. The frustration that some of them feel will have to be stored until it is time to fight for the succession. And then watch out, George Bush.

The effort the vice president has made to establish a record of loyalty to Mr. Reagan do not cut much ice with the ideological conservatives. Their attacks on the White House staff — especially James A. Baker 3d, Mr. Bush's former campaign manager, and his deputy, Richard Darman — are ill-concealed attacks on "the Bush network" in government.

Of course, these folks do not like Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee or Senator Bob Dole of Kansas worth a dam-ether. But Mr. Bush is further up in the line of succession than those Republican senators, so he represents more of a threat. It is why he ranked far behind Representative Jack Kemp of New York in a poll of the conservative convention delegates, and trailed Senator William Armstrong of Colorado, another of their favorites.

When Mr. Reagan steps aside, Mr. Bush is going to feel the full force of the conservatives' blast. And it will not be just huffing and puffing then.

The Washington Post.

Reagan has spent too many years fighting the conservative battles to be thought a quitter — far less a hypocrite.

FROM OUR MARCH 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Alfonso to Barcelona

MADRID — King Alfonso will leave for Barcelona today by express train. The visit is regarded with considerable anxiety among all classes of society in Spain. Though Barcelona, from a commercial point of view, is the most prosperous and enterprising of Spanish cities, it has never distinguished itself for loyalty to the Alfonso dynasty. It is the headquarters of Republicanism and has received an unenviable notoriety as the center of a large and daring Anarchist Party. But neither the Republicans nor the Carlist parties are a source of peril to Don Alfonso, except insofar as they create an atmosphere of hostility. The most formidable danger to the king would seem to come from the terrorists.

1933: No to the Gibson Girl

PARIS — Paris has something to say on the proposed entry of the "Gibson Girl" upon the fashion scene for spring. The first dress openings have been shown. Chic women are gathering daily to familiarize themselves with lines and curves, but down to the last moment there has been no evidence of a return to the mode of the late '90s. Whatever else may come out of the ateliers of the creators, by the time Parisians are ready to make a choice of gowns for the summer wardrobe, one thing is certain: The hats and dresses of 1933 have more bearing on the human head and figure than ever heretofore. Practicality alone would kill the Gibson Girl were she to attempt a return to Paris, where every woman works now.

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A 'Toy' Protest

Regarding "New Syria Air Defense May Have Soviet Link" (IHT, Feb. 23):

Your article has struck a vibrant chord. Whether it is true or not, and whether it be the Russians or the Americans or others is but a detail: You have exposed a new aspect of the diabolical use of technology.

We now see the possibility of men staying peacefully at home playing a sort of fascinating Atari — electronic war-games — in which they drop bombs, shoot down, get shot down — except that it is all real.

We can imagine a general saying: "I've got to go to a cocktail party. I'll be back in a couple of hours; how about taking over for me? It's all going rather well — at the moment I'm winning."

In this game, there is no feedback; there is no possibility of getting hurt;

of getting killed; of having one's children killed. There is only the possibility of killing.

I agree that this is basically no different from politicians and military in by-gone times directing the war from home base — but now we are talking about the "thrill" of shooting someone down; of bombing a town and having it all come up on a screen.

It has been said that "the only difference between men and boys is in the price of their toys." Have we now not reached the point where we, the toys, must say "stop?"

BERNARD BENSON, Montignac, France.

Remember the History

Regarding "Again, Germany Is in the Middle" (IHT, March 3):

Who does George F. Will think at-

Bishop's Grenada

Regarding "CIA Reportedly Planned Move Against Grenada" (IHT, Feb. 28):

Unlike President Reagan, I have lived behind the Iron Curtain. Com-

munist is not contagious — it is imposed; and anybody who has a choice will opt for a different regime. To talk of a communist threat in Grenada is absurd. With nearly 200 years of British colonial rule, the island has known slavery and poverty. But it has also come into contact with certain Anglo-Saxon values, such as the importance of the individual.

Grenada is not a feudal South American country; consequently, it needs help, not destabilization. If Maurice Bishop has turned to Cuba, it is no doubt because Cuban help was forthcoming whereas Western help was at best niggardly. The best way to destabilize Maurice Bishop is by sending help — schools, hospitals, roads, hope and the vast genuine friendship of the English-speaking world.

TIMOTHY WILLIAMS, Sainte Anne, Guadeloupe.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Lille Opera Tackles 'Onegin'

By David Stevens

LILLE, France — One of the testing grounds for the decentralization of culture in France is the Nord-Pas de Calais region, better known for its industry, coal-mining and the scars of many of Europe's wars.

In the last few years the region has started new cultural enterprises from scratch or greatly expanded existing ones. It has acquired one of the newest of Europe's major music and arts festivals, the Lille Festival, with a vast program that stretches over six weeks in the fall. The festival's original director, Maurice Fleuret, is now director of music in the Cultural Ministry of France's Socialist government.

The Orchestre National de Lille, under Jean-Claude Casadesu, not only keeps up a busy schedule in its home region, but tours frequently, its next one being around France from March 18 to 31, ending with a concert at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris.

The Opéra du Nord, which is currently staging Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin," was created in 1977, pooling the physical and financial resources of the area's three major cities. Under its general director, Elie Delfosse, it produces opera and operetta mainly in two theaters in Lille: operates an Atelier Lyrique in Tourcoing, started two years ago under Jean-Claude Malgouère, with a repertoire that encompasses Monteverdi and contemporary works; this season comes the Ballet du Nord, a troupe of 26 dancers under the direction of Alfonso Catá that gives its first performance — of three Balanchine ballets — Friday at its base in Roubaix. The money — the overall 1983 budget is 48 million francs — comes from the three cities, the Nord-Pas de Calais region (about one-third) and the state (about one-fifth).

Lille's bill of fare leans heavily on opera, but it also has ambitions on the operatic side, including what might be termed a Pushkin cycle — Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" last year, the current "Eugene Onegin," and Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" for next year — all sung in Russian.

The "Onegin," which runs through next Sunday and is being filmed this week for regional television, was both satisfying and maddening in an all-too-familiar pattern — handsome cast and musically sensitive, but outrageously and pervasively overproduced.

Partly because of a growing pool of Eastern European singers active

in the West, partly because of the growing popularity of this repertoire, idiosyncratic performances of Russian operas are getting easier to come by. There were no Russians in the cast, but the Lille production pulled together a satisfying Slav sound from several sources, backed by the understated and lyrical conducting of Henri Gallois, the house's music director.

The radiant Tatiana was Barbara Madra, a young Polish soprano from the Poznan Opera, who won a deserved ovation from the public, and the British baritone Neil Howlett, although under some vocal duress Sunday, was an excellent Onegin, warm-voiced and restrained in manner. Bulgarians filled three roles — Petrunka Malakova, a rich contralto Olga; Georgi Tcholakov, a solid if not especially romantic Lensky; and Dimitar Petkov, perfectly at home in the depths of Gennady's aria. The solid casting extended to the mezzo soprano Joyce Castle, an American, as Madame Larina, and Maria Sandulescu, a Romanian active in

West Germany, as the nurse, and the French character actor Gérard Friedmann as the precious Monsieur Triquet.

Nunzi Sadoul's production was another matter. His elaborate excesses in the program did not begin to justify wrenching the action from the 1820s back to the period of the Napoleonic wars. The result was more like a phantasmagoric Ken Russell production of "War and Peace." Madame Larina and the nurse rolled bandages instead of making jam, surrounded by corpses and wounded soldiers; Onegin's Petersburg palace looked more like a military cabaret. The shot in the duel came from an artillery piece that rose in the background. The use of three actresses in the role of Tatiana did nothing much but interrupt the music.

Daniel Ogier's sets and costumes served the director's purpose, but with enough sensitivity to suggest that in different circumstances they could also have served Tchaikovsky's purpose.



Barbara Madra as Tatiana in Lille's "Eugene Onegin."

A 'Crystal Clear' Look at Problems of Blind

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — To Wyndham's from a much acclaimed fringe run at the Old Red Lion has come Phil Young's improvised "Crystal Clear," a play about blindness that manages to avoid the pitfalls of becoming "Children of an Even Lesser God." Thus far, plays about blindness have either been thrillers ("Wait Until Dark") or sentimental romances ("Butterflies Are Free"), unless you count "King Lear."

But what Young and his admirable company of three (Anthony Allen, Philomena McDonagh and Diana Barrett) have come up with is a play about the importance of seeing into yourself even if you can't see anything much around you. What raises it to the level of such other plays about physical affliction as "Duet for One" is that this is neither a patronizing nor a cross-dressing piece of theater. It is simply the story of three people, one sighted, one blind and one going blind during the play, trying to come to terms with themselves and their relationships regardless of their lack of vision.

In one sense, "Crystal Clear" is about the power politics of blindness, the way that some blind schools advise their pupils not to marry other blind people for fear of total inaccessibility to the sighted world. In another, it's a play about commitment to yourself as much as to other people, and in a third it's an icy waspish play about public attitudes to blindness: At a hospital, one of the characters tells the receptionist he has suddenly lost his sight; "But have you," she asks him, "an appointment?"

"Crystal Clear" is a simple no-interruption succession of five scenes, each involving two characters at least one of whom is having trouble with internal or external vision. It's a play

about clarity of the spirit as well as of the eye, and as such works very well.

When I began going to the London theater 30 years ago, the West End was full of plays like Michael Wilcox's "Lent," now at the Lyric Hammersmith Studio; gentle, literate, elegiac pieces to do with childhood or old age, the work of people like N.C. Hunter and Wynyard

THE LONDON STAGE

Brown, which often turned up at the Haymarket with casts studded by dames and knights of the British stage.

They (the plays, rather than the dames or knights) got swept away by the Royal Court revolution of 1956 just as old revues got swept away by "Beyond the Fringe," and since then, the well-made play has been about as evident around London as the well-made ocean liner.

All the more reason, therefore, to welcome Wilcox's remarkably unfashionable and extraordinarily enthralling piece. It concerns one man's memories of his last year at a boy's prep school in 1956. The narrator (Jonathan Kent), is admitted to a rather special pupil in that his grandmother owns the school. His parents have been killed in an air crash, which means that the school is his life through the holidays as well as through the term; and it is from that unusual perspective, the schoolboy as eventual owner of all he surveys, that we are allowed to glimpse the off-duty staff.

There are only four other characters in the play: Patience Collier in wonderful form as the eccentric grandmother, Jean Anderson and Dennis Edwards as the sour couple who have been brought in to run the school until the boy

himself can take charge, and Wensley Pithey as the resident Mr. Chips in an old-schoolmaster performance which ought to win him just about every supporting-actor award going. You could not currently find a better-acted play than "Lent" in London; whether or not you could find a better play depends largely on your fascination with the English private school system and its effects on the later life of its participants.

It would not be hard to make a case for "Lent" being a plea for total and compulsory closure of all private schools in Britain tomorrow morning. It indicates memories of a place quite alarmingly cut off from outer realities, into which only "The Goon Show" is occasionally allowed to intrude via the radio, where the adult inhabitants are either mad, greedy, treacherous or showing a faintly dubious sexual interest in their youthful charges. But that is not what Wilcox is about here at all. They are merely incidental insights into the people who made up what could very well have been parts of his youth. At the center of this play is, instead, a powerful and almost Chekhovian lament for a lost world; a world, for all its failings and eccentricities, that contained something of value even if it was only isolation and spare time.

Seeing "Lent" is like having somebody flip through an old album of their school photos for you; some are of extreme dullness, some are a bit blurred around the edges, but now and then there are sudden moments of quite remarkable clarity when you see what that school must have been like for that pupil. "Lent" should be seen for Pithey alone, giving the most touching and nostalgic account of an old Englishman I have seen since the late Nigel Bruce gave up playing Dr. Watson to Basil Rathbone's Sherlock Holmes.

Versace's Star Rises in Milan

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Tuesday was V-day, for Versace, and it could not have happened to a nicer man. For this designer, who is only 36, has been working with a dedication and a sincerity that have won him, and his competent staff, respect and admiration. The standing ovation he got marked the culmination of a still short, but highly successful, career.

This is good news for Milan, too, where things have been going a bit stale lately. It gave the city a strong position on the fashion map again and made it clear that it is good to have a star.

The fact that Gianni Versace showed on a big runway this season instead of in his usual smaller locale was also good for him because his clothes are potent stuff for women who like to come on strong. The main merit of Versace's collection was in showing that he can do much more than beautiful separates that are often mere vehicles for Italy's outstanding fabrics and leathers. Tuesday Versace, with a total and totally personal look, was right up there with the best of Paris designers.

Finally, in a city that has never had good evening wear, Versace delivered the goods in a young and contemporary way. No big ball gowns here, but sexy, slinky metallic dresses made to disco the night away.

"I like pretty, sexy women," Versace said. There was no bulk at all, but closely fitting lines from the football shoulders to the skinny, short skirts. The combination of leather and fur, which ran through the whole collection, gave it an extra sensuous direction. Versace used lots of tweed. It was either the black and white check variety or stripes and big checks, often combined with leather.

Other Versace details included contrasting hems (like fuchsia with black-and-white tweed), white satin quilting inside black leather coats and half-and-half suits, with one side black leather and the other giant houndstooth. His hot-stuff evening wear included metallic dresses that molded to the body like a second skin. In this very well pulled-together collection, accessories were outstanding; mainly Art Deco black and diamond ornaments as well as diamond buttons on long black gloves.

The strong black-and-white picture was broken up with a technical color range which took in fuchsia, eggplant and stained-glass-window blue and green. Other Milan collections have seemed short this season. Not Versace's, which was as long and as ambitious as ever.



Versace's tweed and black leather combination.

The Callaghan collection, shown later in the day, was also signed Versace but represented a commercial effort to cash in his best ideas. Strictly bread and butter, it managed, nevertheless, to capture the spirit of the couture collection. It was, in other words, the same story told in simpler, less expensive terms. For instance, jersey and oilcloth replaced tweed and leather. The shapes, too, were less exaggerated and more understandable to the average customer. But it was just as young and well groomed as his earlier collection, with refined touches such as black sequin bandeaux, black and white gloves and impeccable geometric jewelry, again mostly black and white.

Rosita and Tai Missoni are a popular team who have won a niche in the fashion pantheon. They do not have to make waves to keep luring their large following of both men and women. Actually their men's image is even stronger than their women's, as it was put on the map by strong individuals

from the Italian intelligentsia. Their clothes are really more about lifestyles than about fashion, and the timelessness of their knits has become their greatest asset. This collection was more tailored than usual, with schoolmistress dresses in cable-stitched knit and buttoned down the front.

Geared to easy living, Missoni's quilted poplin coats were lined with colorful plaid knits with matching, short and blousy sweaters. A new knit, which looked like a huge beehive, appeared in fluffy coats and ponchos.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

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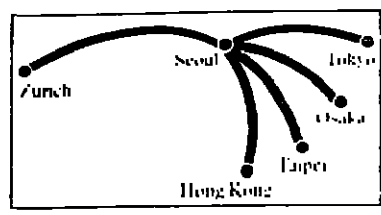
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INSIGHTS

Cambodia, Despite Signs of Recovery, Is Sliding Into a New Cycle of Poverty

By Elizabeth Becker

Washington Post Service

PHNOM PENH — Too often, beds are hampered by the one room serving as a home; food is washed in the sewer water that flows in open gutters down the city's streets; garbage is dumped on sidewalks and burned in the evenings. The people of Phnom Penh seem to be camping in, not living in, their once beautiful city.

Small wooden stalls set up in markets throughout the city sell luxury items that most people cannot afford. There are countless motorbikes for sale but, out in the countryside, transportation is so poor that the improved rice harvest cannot be shipped where it is most needed. Once again, malnutrition is taking the lives of Cambodia's young.

As a reporter who had worked in Cambodia during the civil war in the mid-1970s and had returned for a rare visit at the end of the Pol Pot dictatorship, I found this January that the seemingly miraculous recovery from the horrors of that dictatorship after the Vietnamese invasion of 1979 had come to a dead halt, and the country was sinking again.

One foreign expert describes the change in mood:

"At the beginning of 1981, people were coming out of their lifelessness, they were full of enthusiasm. I guess I wanted to believe, like everyone else, that we were bringing this country back to life. We did not. That point is past."

In 1981, things began to deteriorate. The political process began extracting so much energy out of the people. The incredible poverty didn't really change — people found they still couldn't make ends meet. They can't understand, nor can I, the West's absolutely immoral position of supporting Pol Pot, and they became afraid again: afraid the Khmer Rouge will come back, afraid the Vietnamese will never leave, afraid...

Few Rudiments of Life

Now, four years after Vietnam installed the Heng Samrin government, most people still do not have the rudiments that most villagers in rural Southeast Asia take for granted: clean water, a measure of sanitation, a regular source of fuel and energy and a dependable supply of affordable food.

Health experts in the capital say that more than half the deaths in the city are due to the vicious cycle of malnutrition, unsanitary conditions and disease that flourishes in a tropical climate if basic needs are not met.

The accomplishments of the first years of liberation from the Pol Pot regime remain impressive. Schools have been established throughout the country. Villagers have returned to their homes and, organized into informal "mutual aid teams," have significantly increased rice cultivation.

But, beneath the heartening signs of recovery

— a raucous Sunday soccer match at Phnom Penh's sports stadium, the soft sounds of a classical xylophone ensemble accompanying members of the reconstituted ballet corps — Cambodia is sliding into a dangerous new cycle of poverty.

The reasons are many:

- The devastating legacy of Pol Pot's four-year rule, in which the entire country was uprooted and almost two million people died in the name of radical revolution.

- Vietnamese insistence that political indoctrination and consolidation come first at the cost of economic improvement.

- The constant drain of the war on the Thai border, where Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge troops and the now-allied forces of former Prime Minister Son Sann and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former ruler, are fighting the occupying Vietnamese Army.

- Refusal of the international aid community, led by the United States, to give more than emergency aid to Cambodia as punishment for its continued occupation by Vietnam.

- The failure of the Soviet Union to provide the major relief it promised, and the inability of Vietnam, hard pressed to cope with its own major economic problems, to fill the gap.

- The still-unrepaired damage from the long civil war between the Khmer Rouge and the U.S.-backed Lon Nol government, particularly from the bombing by American B-52 planes.

Little Reconstruction

Cambodia's people are discouraged. While grateful for the overthrow of Pol Pot, they had expected the Heng Samrin government to keep its word and rebuild the country as well as give them the basic freedoms outlawed under Pol Pot.

Because of the wars and revolutions and dislocations, there are few records, reports, statistics or even books available in Cambodia. Instead, one must rely on interviews, firsthand impressions and comparisons with the past. Recalling my earlier visits, I found that despite the government's assertions that recovery was complete in 1982 and actual development had begun, there is little reconstruction and only minor rehabilitation.

There has been almost no improvement in the key sectors necessary for development: transportation, energy, production and circulation of basic necessities and re-establishment of prewar Cambodia's industrial base. In fact, the industrial base inherited from the Sihanouk and Lon Nol eras and largely maintained under Pol Pot has yet to be resuscitated.

The rubber and processing plants on Phnom Penh's riverbank and the former Dumas pharmaceutical plant, which were operating just days before the Vietnamese invasion at the end of 1978, stand idle more than four years later.

Nor has the Heng Samrin government allowed the religious revival it promised in 1979. The authorities have suppressed Buddhism, the

faith of the vast majority of Cambodians as well as an important cultural underpinning.

I found the new Phnom Penh an unsettling mix of recent history. To get around, one must know the old names of the streets — Rue Charles de Gaulle, the Boulevards Monivong and Norodom. And there has been a return to deeply ingrained customs, such as working at a leisurely pace, stopping for a long rest at midday and celebrating countless holidays.

Air of a Caretaker

With most of the old elite dead or dispersed overseas, the most striking similarity is to the Lon Nol era, particularly the last years of the war. Now, as then, the ruling government has the air of a caretaker government: the foreign consul is the Vietnamese ambassador, not the American, and the country is far poorer.

Yet some current scenes bring back visions of 1974: officers riding around in chauffeur-driven white Mercedes-Benzes, automatic rifles on the rear-window ledges; soldiers treating friends to banquets in private restaurants. The scent of corruption is in the air.

Now, as then, private traders are growing fat and wealthy while many poor paid bureaucrats moonlight, dabble in petty trade or solicit bribes. Now, as then, I had the feeling that a few people were keeping their fingers in a dike that could break at any minute. There the comparison ends, for there is no sign that the Vietnamese would accept defeat as the United States did.

There are remnants from the Pol Pot era as well. The Heng Samrin government has never reversed Pol Pot's nationalization of all property. In some areas the question is moot: In the country, people till the land as if they owned it. In the capital, residents are required to register with neighborhood authorities when they move into abandoned homes.

With no private claims to hinder it, the government has been free to redistribute property, and has done so largely equitably; a former French restaurant has become an elementary school, an old mansion houses four destitute families. But the best surviving or restored buildings invariably are headquarters for Vietnamese officers or Soviet missions.

There is another, more surprising reminder of the Pol Pot era: the officials manning the government offices, many of whom are survivors of the government that unleashed the bloodbath.

During the Lon Nol era, the singular greed of the new elite destroyed and demoralized Cambodia's society, setting the stage for the government's defeat. Medicines for hospitals were sold on the black market. So was rice, and so was the ammunition needed to defend Phnom Penh.

Under the Heng Samrin government, a different obsession is arresting Cambodia's recovery: the Vietnamese obsession with Communist indoctrination. In every sphere of life, the highest priority is given to educating the country's lead-

ers, bureaucrats and soldiers to accept the one political system prescribed from Hanoi.

Weekly study sessions are required for everyone on the state payroll, and that includes all but traders and small businessmen. A visitor hears anguished and frustrating stories: of doctors summoned for political courses at a moment's notice; of a hospital where six patients died when their nurses had to leave for political instruction; of crucial construction projects suspended for weeks while supervisors underwent political education.

Cambodian sources who must remain anonymous say one effect of the emphasis on political indoctrination is to frustrate and discourage the few skilled workers and professionals who survived the war years and Pol Pot.

"If I had taken the better jobs offered to me," one source said, "I'd worry all the time if I had said or done the right thing at work. I'd be taken away from my family for study courses and it wouldn't mean a thing for the country's development. I'm here to aid Kampuchea, not the Vietnamese."

The indoctrination is not confined to work hours. The people awake at 5 A.M. to loudspeakers blaring news bulletins, reminders of Pol Pot's horrors and invocations of gratitude to the Vietnamese liberators. Pictures of Ho Chi Minh, Marx and Lenin hang side by side in public buildings, schools and factories.

In conversations with officials, the litany of political priorities is always headed by Cambodia's militant solidarity with Vietnam. Next is the solidarity of Indochina — Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos — then, solidarity with the socialist world, and, finally, solidarity with all peace-loving people.

These are not empty phrases, for they guide how Cambodia has asked for and accepted help from abroad. The politicization of aid is perhaps the most controversial issue in the country and the most crucial for Cambodians who wish for a speedier economic recovery.

Sharp Decline in Aid

In 1979, when they drove out the Khmer Rouge, the Vietnamese provided the aid and expertise Cambodia needed to get back on its feet; the Soviet Union provided food aid as well. But the Soviet record since has been dismal. According to Cambodian sources, Moscow has failed to provide at least two-thirds of the aid it promised, including crucial projects to repair electric power plants. Phnom Penh's water system and major highways.

The Vietnamese now provide essentially their own needs as an occupying force — the upkeep for an army of more than 160,000 soldiers and thousands of advisers. In Hanoi, Vietnamese officials justify this lack of aid by saying repeatedly that Cambodia is not better than Vietnam. Although little aid comes from Communist nations, the Cambodians are obliged to praise them as saviors. At every showcase of recovery I



Street scene along Rue Charles de Gaulle in Phnom Penh, Cambodia's capital.

visited, the Soviet bloc was hailed for providing the aid. On closer inspection, it usually turned out that noncommunist aid was at least as crucial.

This slighting of noncommunist aid reflects Vietnamese concerns about anything that might weaken their hold on Cambodia. Although the country needs a major transfusion of aid from abroad, Hanoi has tightened the rules to make it more difficult for foreigners and international agencies to provide it. At the same time, an international campaign led by the United States and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations has held aid to emergency levels to force a settlement on the issue of Vietnam's occupation.

Dispute Over Supervision

In the first months after Pol Pot was deposed, an estimated \$400 million in United Nations and private relief aid flowed into Cambodia to feed famine victims. The aid was simply turned over to the new Heng Samrin government for distribution. But when the relief agencies sought to supervise the use made of their aid, the Vietnamese balked.

"The ministries want to supervise us for show," one relief worker complained. "But you can't see the role we require if we're going to develop anything in this country."

The government has refused to let the International Red Cross search for survivors of the Pol Pot years whose relatives have left the country. Foreign public health officials have been refused direct contact with Cambodians.

"The state doesn't want anyone but their own authority figures working with the people," one relief official said.

Under these conditions, many agencies are phasing out their aid and considering sending their officials. But the workers stay on, pleading just to keep their shingles hanging in Phnom Penh until better times.

"We all stay because we have seen the reality of these people struggling to make a life for themselves," one official said. "They have made the most out of whatever help we've given them with tremendous effort and courage. Considering what they have to put up with, we can't imagine where they got the vision."

Cambodia's Young Get Love, but Not Enough Food

Malnutrition and Poor Sanitation Persist Amid the Rhetoric of Vietnam's Occupation

Washington Post Service

PHNOM PENH — Cambodia's conflicting programs to aid children and their mothers, the country's vulnerable victims of the country's series of tragedies, provide a revealing case study of how the politics of colonization is thwarting Cambodia's recovery.

As in most Asian countries, children come first in Cambodia. But the country's traditional love and respect for them has proved insufficient in the face of problems imposed by the Vietnamese occupation.

Foreign and Cambodian professionals in the health field are finding much of their labor undermined by countervailing requirements for turning Cambodia into a loyal colony.

The political group charged with helping mothers and children is the Women's Association, one of the large organizations whose main function is recruiting the population into the political system and ultimately into the revived Communist Party.

65% Are Women

Ros Sery, an official of the Women's Association, said women were the country's most desperate population group when Pol Pot was overthrown four years ago. "Because of the mass murders under Pol Pot," she said, "the population is now 65 percent women, and half of those are widowed."

But when asked what her group was doing to help the women, she described political programs, saying the association was trying to ensure that women contributed to production and was trying to persuade Cambodians to stop fighting the regime.

Two years ago the association declared malnutrition a problem of the past and has refused to initiate educational programs on nutrition.

"We Need Help"

Moreover, the regime has decided the country needs more babies. So the Women's Association now urges women to have as many as possible.

Dr. Ang Sarun, the official of the Ministry of Public Health in charge of the protection of mothers and children, is concerned that the government encourages a high birthrate and pretends there is no malnutrition.

"Please make an appeal for me," she said. "Our birthrate is at least 5 percent and the infant mortality rate — I don't have figures; how could I? — is extremely high. This is urgent. We need help."

In a recent report, a team from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization found that more than half of Cambodia's young suffer moderate to severe malnutrition. The United Nations team visited seven Cambodian provinces and found the diet of the children and their families poor.

The children suffering the most severe malnutrition were those just off breast-feeding — 1 to 3 years old — and those over 6 who had yet to recover from the misery of the Pol Pot era.

Another problem is Phnom Penh's water supply. "We don't even have chlorine for our water," the doctor said. "Hygiene is impossible in this situation. Yes, the Soviet Union promised to fix our water system but now they say maybe they can begin in 1990."

Independent experts support Dr. Sarun's assertions. The city's water has not been treated in years. The chlorine supply ran out last year and was supplemented by emergency donations from international and private relief organizations.

Capital Is a 'Disaster'

"Phnom Penh may look better to some eyes," one expert said, "but underneath it is a disaster. It's hard to say which kills off the children — the miserable malnutrition or the abysmal sanitation."

There have been successes: The school system has been restored after Pol Pot dismantled it and put small children to work in the fields, factories and the army. And Dr. Sarun said malnutrition is not as bad as it once was.

But one of the larger questions facing children after the war years and the Pol Pot regime has not been resolved — family reunification and the predicament of orphans.

The government has refused to allow the International Red Cross to assist in the reunification of families whose members are divided between Cambodia and Western countries. There is no clearinghouse in Cambodia; requests from

families overseas to find missing children or other relatives go unanswered.

The governments in Phnom Penh and Bangkok have not even agreed on how to return 10 orphans in Thai border camps who have discovered their families are alive in Cambodia.

Adoption Not Permitted

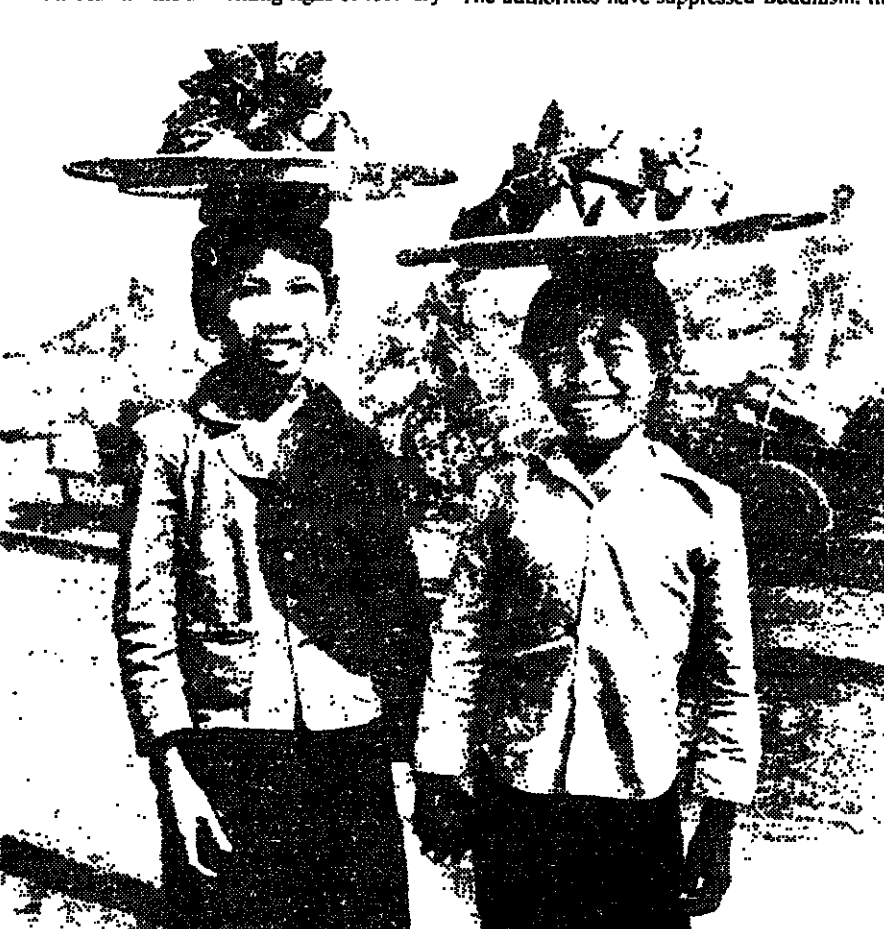
Fears that these children might be placed in orphanages rather than with their families are not unfounded. There are five orphanages in Phnom Penh and another five in the provinces, according to government figures. They are so overcrowded that adoption is not permitted.

Only the estimated 4,000 children who live in state orphanages have been given complete care by the state. And there, too, political indoctrination comes first.

One foreign expert said the government in its policies toward children as well as in other fields, has become trapped in its own propaganda.

"Pol Pot was such a monster one doesn't need to invent stories about what he did," the expert said. "But this government has to blame everything on Pol Pot. What do they do when the 7-year-olds die from malnutrition? They blame malnutrition doesn't exist. It goes on like that. They revise history to blame everything on Pol Pot and at the same time can't see the reality of the country today."

—ELIZABETH BECKER



Two young girls in Cambodia, where many children suffer from malnutrition.

West German Troops: Well-Trained, Well-Equipped, but Will They Fight?

By Harry Trimborn

Los Angeles Times Service

WETZLAR, West Germany — The West German Army, well-trained, well-equipped and representing a people with a legendary military reputation, is the largest in Western Europe, yet there are continuing concerns about its fighting mettle.

No West German soldier has faced combat since the defeat of Hitler's armies in World War II, and there are now relatively few men in the armed forces with battlefield experience.

More important, this is a different Germany than that of four decades ago. The concerns about the West German Army today revolve around the country's efforts to maintain an efficient military force consistent with its relatively untested democratic institutions.

When the Western allies agreed to the formation of West German armed forces in 1955, fears were expressed that the decision might lead to a revival of militarism. Now the concern is whether the armed forces are capable of holding off an attack by the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe, and whether West German democracy could stand the strain of armed conflict.

Pacifists think the military should be abolished altogether. There have been demonstrations against what critics see as "Prussian militarism" — the public swearing-in of recruits, for example — and there have been cases of brutality in the barracks and incompetence at the command level.

Meeting NATO's Goals

But supporters of the military insist that any such shortcomings are either exaggerated or nonexistent. In their view, the armed forces are efficient and are meeting the goals set for them by West Germany's political leaders and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Jonathan Alford, a retired British Army colo-

nel, said that "respect for the Germans compels me to say they do everything efficiently."

Mr. Alford, who is deputy director of the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London and a specialist on NATO conventional forces, added:

"With typical German thoroughness, they train seriously. They are well-equipped. They have sufficient stringent requirements in their recruitment process and in the selection of draftees. But you cannot tell how well-motivated they are. Will they fight and die for Germany? That you do not know."

Lieutenant General Meinhard Glanz, the army chief of staff, and other West German officers insist that their troops are highly motivated, that they would defend the country to the best of their ability.

"We have great confidence and high expectations in our ability to defeat an aggressor," General Glanz said in a recent interview at the Defense Ministry in Bonn.

Others are not so sure. George von Halban, a much-decorated retired U.S. Army colonel who has lived in West Germany for 20 years and has close contacts with the West German Army, observed, "A few units are excellent. I am doubtful about the rest. There is no more of the old spirit."

An American diplomat who is also close to the military expressed the same doubt, while at the same time praising the army for its quality.

The motivation of the German soldier is the key question. As a young recruit in the 134th Tank Battalion of the 13th Mechanized Infantry Brigade here at Wetzlar asked, "What are we supposed to defend if there is a nuclear war? A country whose civilian population has been destroyed? To me, this is an absurd idea."

Another young member of the 134th, Lance Corporal Siegfried Alvar, 21, said: "If we should be attacked, I believe that in the end our system would not survive."

Yet another conscript gave voice to a view that appeared to be held more widely.

"I think it is less important whether we can win or not," he said. "I am skeptical as far as winning is concerned, but I am convinced that we should at least try. This is the most important thing — to try, and not just surrender without a fight. If it does not work out, then, well, it's just our bad luck."

The tank battalion's commander, Lieutenant Colonel Ingo von Knobelsdorff, tried to put the best face on the conscripts' remarks.

"You know," he said, "skeptical soldiers often make the best soldiers in combat."

Wolf von Baudissin, a retired lieutenant general who is now a professor at the armed forces academy in Hamburg, cautioned that the views that soldiers hold in peacetime are often much different from those they hold in wartime.

Best on the Battlefield

"It is my experience that people who are rather undisciplined and unreliable in peacetime are the best people on the battlefield," he said. "I think our soldiers feel that our society is not too bad and is worth defending, and they have some loyalty, not only to the nation but to their comrades and their units."

The effectiveness of the West German Army is an important element in the ability of NATO's 16 countries to defeat a Warsaw Pact attack. Its 495,000 men and women make up NATO's largest conventional force in Europe, and West Germany's 1,045-mile (1,680-kilometer) border with East Germany and Czechoslovakia makes it the West's first line of defense should there be a war.

As a matter of policy, to minimize lingering resentment against German militarism, West Germany has avoided any involvement in the little wars that have erupted around the world since 1945. It has not taken part in any of the United Nations' peacekeeping operations.

And to avoid a resurgence of militarism, which made the German soldier one of the most efficient and feared fighting men in the world, the West German government adopted the concept of the citizen-soldier when the armed forces were formed in November 1955. Conscription is said to reinforce the concept.

"Our draftees come from all walks of life," General Glanz, the chief of staff, said. "They will have shared a common experience with people they might not otherwise have associated with. We think this is important. It enhances our democracy and fosters national unity."

Today's West German soldier is not expected to be a blindly obedient servant of a state with a state, as under the old Prussian concept. He is considered a citizen devoting part of his life to the defense of his country while retaining high rights and duties as a citizen. He could not escape responsibility for atrocities by arguing that he was obeying the orders of a superior; he is forbidden by law to obey any order that would result in anything that could be considered a war crime.

His behavior is based on *innere Führung*, or self-leadership, a concept developed by General von Baudissin. The concept holds that the soldier performs his duties not because he is ordered to, but out of a sense of responsibility to society.

"The curious and unique system of *innere Führung* is politically important," Mr. Alford, the British specialist, said. "It has enabled the Germans to build a substantial military force without the political consequences of the accusations of militarism."

West German officers say the concept has become so deeply ingrained that it is no longer a subject of controversy, as it once was. Yet they admit that its validity could be tested only in combat.

West Germany is the only member of NATO that has placed its entire army field forces —

248,400 men — under NATO command. The 64,000 men of the territorial army, whose main mission is to support the forces assigned to NATO, operate under national command.

Operational units of the air force, which has 110,540 men and is assigned the mission of supporting the ground forces, are also under NATO command.

The navy, with 38,060 men, is considered to be of relatively minor significance. Its principal vessels are seven destroyers, six frigates and 40 fast patrol boats, and its primary wartime mission would be to block the approaches to the Baltic Sea and assist in NATO operations in the North Sea. In peacetime it is under national command.

Half of Ground Forces

The 36 brigades of the army field forces and the six brigades of the territorial army constitute 50 percent of NATO's ground forces in Central Europe. West Germany also provides 50 percent of NATO's ground-based air defense system and 30 percent of its combat aircraft.

Furthermore, West Germany has the highest concentration of military forces of any NATO nation. In addition to its own forces, it has military personnel from six allied nations — 233,000 Americans, 65,000 Britons, 50,000 French, 32,000 Belgians, 6,700 Dutch and 5,400 Canadians.

The armed forces are still technically under restrictions imposed by the Allied powers of World War II. West Germany cannot — and it insists it does not want to — manufacture or deploy nuclear weapons. The military is structured as a purely defensive force; among other things, this restricts it from building and operating strategic bombers. It is limited to a total of 500,000 men but can be increased to 1.2 million men within three days by calling up reservists.

Yet there is little fear of resurgent militarism, at least not among erstwhile enemies who are

now allies. The Franco-German hostility of the past has been buried. France now supports a militarily strong West Germany as an "allied protection of its own interests."

Military and civilian officials insist that there are enough yardsticks even without the test of combat to show that the army is an effective fighting force.

"It is easy to say the army is good, but nobody can prove it," General Glanz said. "I will base my judgment on tests."

The most effective tests, he said, were unexpected civil emergencies, that is, the so-called *warlike conditions*. One of the most meaningful, he said, occurred in 1980, when earthquakes devastated parts of southern Italy and the Italian government appealed for help.

He said that men from 17 West German brigades were sent.

"In less than 24 hours, out of the blue, we went into action," General Glanz said. "We found that we did not forget anything. The force was the right size, self-sustaining, and the men were correctly deployed."

Another yardstick is the extent and quality of military equipment, especially the highly sophisticated weapons of modern warfare.

"Their investment record in new and sophisticated equipment is very impressive," Mr. Alford said. "They took the technological road back in the 1960s and stayed with it."

Conscripts, who account for 47 percent of the armed forces, serve 15 months on active duty and are then assigned to reserve units. The five-duty period is considered too short for mastering complicated equipment, so the equipment is assigned to limited-term volunteers, who make up about 40 percent of the armed forces.

The prospect that West Germany might find itself fighting against other Germans — East Germans — has apparently had little effect on morale.

Parties

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9

BUSINESS

Box Details Euro

Supporting U.S. A

Treasury Manage

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Treasury Management, pres

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1983

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Amax Details European Change, Exporting U.S. Austerity Drive

Amax, the U.S.-based minerals company that has been stung by the plunge in commodity prices and is scaling back its U.S. operations, has brought its austerity drive to Europe. A series of appointments announced recently details the restructuring of the company's European operations.

Mrs. Tordjman said the Paris-based Amax Europe would be responsible for coordinating all of Amax's activities in Europe. "We hope to gain greater efficiency with this reorganization," the 20-year veteran of the company said. She said that Amax Europe would follow a "hard austerity program" and that she expected further changes in the months ahead. "No jobs have been lost — not yet," she added.

Reporting to Mrs. Tordjman are: Eric R. Braithwaite, responsible for sales, research and development for chemicals; Hans Ingrand in charge of coordinating metal sales; Michael H. Kroen, head of sales and market development for coal in Europe; Wolfgang E. Lauprecht, responsible for research and development for metals and technical information in Europe; Walter Marting, in charge of planning, control and finance; Cvetko Nikolic, responsible for marketing of metals; Gishbert Witkamp, head of European plants; and Jacques Verley in charge of public relations.

Mr. Braithwaite is based in London, Mr. Lauprecht in Düsseldorf and Mr. Witkamp in Rotterdam. The others are in Paris.

Treasury Management Venture

Paul Chertkow, who has been named chief economist of International Treasury Management, predicts that the dollar's long-awaited decline will be short-lived.

Like many other analysts, he sees the dollar continuing to weaken against the Deutsche mark during the second quarter in light of the conservative coalition's victory in the West German election. But, he predicted, the dollar will rebound in the third quarter as heavy treasury borrowing and private credit demands push up interest rates.

Such forecasts are among Mr. Chertkow's duties at International Treasury Management, a new joint venture between Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and its Marine Midland Corp. and its



Paul Chertkow

offices in New York, London, Singapore and Hong Kong, the company combines the resources of Marine Midland's 10-year-old international treasury management unit with the broad market base provided by Hongkong & Shanghai's global operations, particularly in Asia and the Middle East, according to Stuart H. Windt, managing director of the joint venture and a senior vice president at Marine Midland. He and Mr. Chertkow are based in London.

Other senior officers of the venture include David C. Pinchin, global manager, New York; Graham E. Henley, regional manager, New York; Gordon A. Tillett, regional manager, London; Michael P. Lee, regional manager, Singapore; and Robert J. Hall, regional manager, Hong Kong.

Other Appointments

Martin White has been named a senior vice president of First National Bank of Chicago, based in London as area head for the Middle East and Africa.

Mitsubishi Trust and Banking (Europe) in Brussels has appointed Natsuo Tahara managing director, succeeding Sami Hinata, who is returning to Tokyo as deputy general manager of international finance.

Joining the London office of the New York-based executive search firm Russell Reynolds Associates as an associate director is Roderick C. Gow, formerly with Barclays Bank in New York.

Alfonso Bude has been appointed vice president, economic evaluation, logistics and technical liaison, of Enory Chemical, a Zurich-based subsidiary of the Italian state-owned energy company Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi.

Yves Crepet, general manager of the French region for Dow Chemical Europe, has been named a vice president and a member of the operating board. Dow Chemical Europe is based in Horgen, Switzerland.

Union Bank of Switzerland, Geneva, has appointed Eric Schaefer vice president in charge of international corporate relations.

Guido Savagnone has been named general manager and chief executive of Banco di Sicilia and Ottavio Salamone has become deputy general manager.

Bernhard Kaseborn has been appointed managing director of Midland International Trade Services (Germany) in Hamburg, succeeding Walter Lereh, who retired. Helmut Bohmeyer succeeds Mr. Kaseborn as chief executive and chairman of the managing board of Midland Export Creditbank, the Austrian export finance subsidiary of Midland Bank Group International Trade Services.

—BRENDA HAGERTY

Economic Reform Backfires in Poland

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Casting about for a way out of Poland's desperate economic crisis, General Wojciech Jaruzelski and his aides came up with "Socialist renewal," a program of reform that was supposed to revitalize the Communist system by giving more decision-making power to local factory managers and, perhaps some day, even to workers' councils.

Much of the decentralization effort is being quietly thwarted by entrenched party bureaucrats. But the one that has taken hold — allowing factory managers to set prices and wages — has spawned a runaway inflation that is menacing Poland's frail prospects for recovery.

Poland's economy has been crippled by a lack of raw materials to feed its factories, which are already in debt to the West by an estimated \$27 billion and have been troubled by a work force resentful over the crushing of Solidarity, the independent trade union.

The economy is torn by two forces. The country's rulers are now faced with, on the one hand, a currency whose value continues to fall because of its overabundance, and on the other, an inability to produce enough meat, shoes, automobiles, television sets or almost anything else to satisfy demand.

A major indication of the problem is the oversupply of the currency, the zloty. Experts have estimated the money supply to be about 500 billion zlotys (\$5.8 billion), more than can be spent on available consumer goods. That excess of zlotys was largely caused by a wave of wage increases in recent months put through by the newly independent factory managers.

But some managers have taken the reforms beyond allowable limits. The official press recently carried reports of a spot inspection of various enterprises that resulted in the director of a crane factory in Gniezno being taken before prosecutors for handing out more than 6 million zlotys in bonuses in December. The inspection also reportedly resulted in the dismissal of a number of other managers, including the directors of an agricultural cooperative, a chemical plant, a textile mill and an electronic factory, for excess generosity.

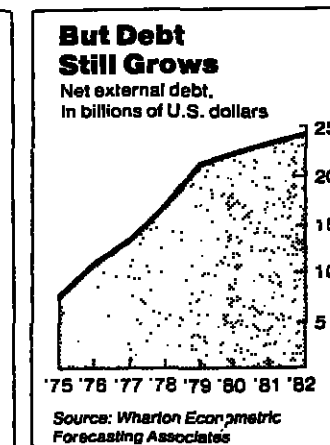
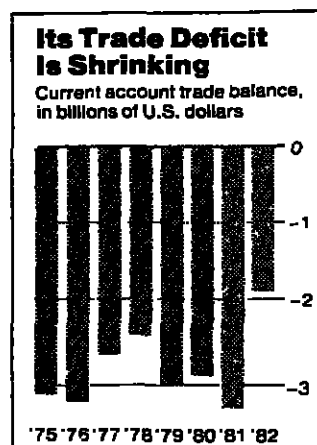
"The excess zlotys have a pernicious effect running through the whole economy," said a Western diplomat specializing in economic analysis. "The projections for further increases are stupendous."

Acknowledging problems, General Jaruzelski told a Communist Party conference recently that the economic reform was a "prematurely born

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)



Empty shelves such as these are typical in Warsaw shops.



Peru Asks \$880 Million in New Loans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Peru has asked its commercial bank creditors for \$880 million in new loans, and has presented a three-point plan to roll over roughly \$2 billion in debt that falls due by early 1984.

Carlos Rodriguez-Pastor, Peru's minister of economy, finance and commerce, led a delegation of officials who met in New York Monday with 120 of the country's 250 commercial bank lenders. Peru has a foreign debt of about \$11.5 billion.

Citibank, acting as head of the bank advisory committee for Peru, hosted the meeting, which was attended by representatives of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Peru reached a three-year, \$740-million agreement with the IMF last April. The accord called for the IMF to supply an extended fund facility, but Peru missed some economic targets for 1982 that were contained in the agreement.

Peru's economic program for 1983 includes a reduction in public-sector borrowing, a flexible policy on exchange and interest rates, modern economic growth and a substantially lower current account deficit, according to a statement issued by Citibank on Peru's behalf.

The statement said Peru is also negotiating a loan from the World Bank. Discussions have also begun with the U.S. Treasury Department to give Peru access to the Exchange

Stabilization Fund, a credit line used to counter wide variations in foreign exchange rates and to finance exchange-related, short-term credits from foreign governments.

In addition to an eight-year, two-tiered loan of \$880 million, the Peruvian government made the following proposals to the bankers:

- The replacement of \$500 million in short-term, trade-related credits in the public sector, falling due between March 7 and May 31, by other trade-related paper. Under this plan, the debt would be rolled over for at least 90 days.

- The rollover from the maturity date of \$1.2 billion in short-

term, public-sector financing, due between March 7 and March 6, 1984, for 360 days. Peru would guarantee this debt.

- The deferral of \$300 million in short-term debt owed by private banks, due from March 7 to March 6, 1984.

For the first part of the \$880-million loan — amounting to \$430 million — banks that hold medium-term, public-sector credit falling due from March 7 through March 6, 1984 would be asked to lend the amount they are owed in principal payments between March 7 and May 31, 1983. Principal payments due during that time would be repaid with the new loan.

Banks would be asked to lend their total exposure to Peru as of Dec. 31, 1982 for the second part of the loan.

The Peruvian officials said the loan does not include debt guaranteed by foreign export credit agencies. The officials also emphasized that interest on all debt will be paid on schedule.

Banking sources told Reuters that the financing plan was received positively.

The Peruvian delegation, which included Mr. Rodriguez-Pastor, Brian Jensen, general manager of Peru's central bank, and Roberto Alvarado, economic adviser to the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Commerce, will meet with other creditor banks in London on Wednesday and will travel to Tokyo on Friday.

Members of the bank advisory committee for Peru are Citibank, Banco Central de Spain, Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of Tokyo, Chase Manhattan Bank, Credit Lyonnais, Crocker National Bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and National Westminster Bank.

Occidental to Mine Chinese Coal

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — In a deal expected to yield at least \$600 million a year in revenue, Occidental Petroleum signed an agreement Tuesday with China to develop and jointly operate an open-pit mine in central China with proven reserves said to reach 1.4 billion tons.

In agreeing to share the costs and profits of the mine, Beijing is undertaking its most ambitious joint venture since it opened its doors to foreign investment in 1979.

Western diplomats said the venture could be a harbinger of huge U.S. private investment in China's energy sector as the nation moves to exploit its rich oil and hydro-power resources.

Occidental's chairman, Armand Hammer, who pioneered U.S. business dealings in the Soviet Union decades ago, signed the coal agreement in Beijing, which is about 300 miles (480 kilometers) east of the Shansi province mine.

In announcing the agreement, China said the project would produce 15 million tons of coal a year.

Mr. Hammer, whose company did a feasibility study on the mine last year, has predicted that annual output will eventually reach 45 million tons. Plans call for construction to begin immediately, with production starting in 1985.

Most of the coal will be exported to Japan. Some will be used by Chinese industries, officials said.

Occidental officials estimated that, on the basis of current coal

prices, the project should bring annual revenue of \$600 million to \$750 million.

The company expects to invest \$230 million for equipment and personnel. The project should boost U.S. machinery exports to China because Mr. Hammer is believed to be likely to buy most of his heavy-duty and specialized equipment in the United States.

China will provide the site and the construction of highways, railways, power, utilities and other infrastructure. Profit is to be divided evenly until Occidental recovers its initial investment, probably after five years. Then China will take 60 percent of the profit.

Western diplomats said the deal illustrated the role U.S. companies are likely to play in helping China meet its energy development goals.

IBM Unveils New Personal Computer

Reuters

NEW YORK — International Business Machines announced a new model Tuesday of its personal computer line that it said has nine times the storage capacity previously available. The company also announced price reductions for several personal computer products.

IBM officials said the new Personal Computer XT, \$4,995 at IBM product centers, can store almost 22 million characters of information and includes an adapter that will enable it to communicate with other IBM personal computers, larger IBM systems and outside sources.

Philip Estridge, vice president of IBM's system products division, said the XT, which uses the same Intel 8088 chip as the existing personal computer, was designed for small and medium-size businesses and to be a productivity tool for professionals.

IBM also announced price reductions for personal computer products including diskette drives and several hardware options. The company said the resulting savings on a typical personal computer system at an IBM center would be about 15 percent, effective immediately.

With the price cuts, a personal computer with 64,000 bytes of memory, keyboard, 160,000-byte diskette drive, color graphics monitor adapter and graphics printer would be \$2,908. More than 200,000 personal computers have been sold.

IBM's assistant general manager for operations, Douglas Legrande, said the company made the price cuts "to be sure we maintain our position in the marketplace."

Mr. Estridge said that, with an optional expansion unit installed and maximum user memory, the

XT can store the equivalent of 11,000 typewritten pages. Optional hardware available include a printer, monochrome or color displayable disc drive, memory and option attachment cards.

Mr. Legrande said the XT had eight expansion slots, three used for the already installed communications adapter, diskette and fixed disk drives and the others for additional memory and other options. The IBM personal computer has five slots.

The XT is available immediately in the United States. It will be in-

troduced in the Far East and Australia in May and will be available in June in Europe and Saudi Arabia.

IBM also announced a new version of its disk operating system, DOS 2.0, which supports the personal computer or the XT and includes a new version of a BASIC language interpreter. The company said the operating system permits selected IBM application programs to operate on both computer models as long as necessary memory, diskette storage and other elements are available.

New versions of personal com-

puter business software packages developed by Peachtree Software were also announced.

Analysts said a more powerful computer from IBM would hurt sales of Apple Computer's new machine, Lisa, which sells for \$10,000. Although the new IBM computer does not have the sophisticated software that comes with Lisa, the increased storage and power of the XT allows it to handle such software as it develops it.

Analysts expect IBM later this year to introduce a still more powerful personal computer using a new Intel microprocessor.

Bechtel to Give Up Dillon, Read

By N.R. Kleinfeld
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dillon, Read & Co., the Wall Street investment banking house, has said that its managing directors had agreed to buy a sufficient number of Dillon, Read shares from the Bechtel family of San Francisco to give the banking house's management control of the firm.

Neither company would disclose Monday the number of shares changing hands or the terms of the transaction.

In June 1981, the Bechtels, through their Sequoia Ventures investment company, bought the bulk of the shares of the 152-year-old private banking house from C. Douglas Dillon, the former Treasury secretary, and his family as an investment. The number of shares was not disclosed, but Dillon, Read said it was considerably more than 50 percent of the 30,000 outstanding.

After the 20 Dillon, Read man-

aging directors obtain control, the firm said, the Bechtels will continue to own a "significant" number of the shares and remain the largest individual shareholder. The only other outside shareholder is the Scandinavian Enskilda Bank of Sweden.

Nicholas F. Brady, chairman and chief executive, said the company approached Bechtel about securing control a short while ago. "We've been talking to them about a concept relating to the management having a substantial interest in the firm," he said, "so that the people on the firing line are more closely related to the rewards connected to that, and this is a principle they believe in and they acceded to it."

"I think the salient feature," added John P. Birkeland, president, is the fact that while the rest of Wall Street management is selling out to people, we're buying in. We're going against the trend, because we believe in our business."

A spokesman for the Bechtel

family, which controls the vast Bechtel Group of engineering companies, said, "We've never been involved in day-to-day management of the company and it seemed to make sense to us to turn control over to the day-to-day management." He added that the decision had not been prompted by any desire to raise cash.

Although sales of the Bechtel Group continue to grow, in recent months the company has experienced a decline in contracts for future construction. But, the spokesman said, "The Bechtel Group is in a good cash position."

Mr. Brady said that, since the Bechtel family had not played an active role in the running of the investment house, he did not anticipate any changes in the operations or direction of the firm.

Following the transfer of control, two Bechtel representatives will continue to serve on the investment firm's board, the company said.

Belgium Raises Key Rate by 2 1/2% To Aid Its Franc

By Philip Stephens
Reuters

BRUSSELS — Belgium raised its key lending rate to 14 percent from 11.5 percent Tuesday, but the sharp increase failed to quell speculation that a realignment in the European Monetary System was imminent.

Willy de Clecq, the Belgian finance minister, said the rise in the national bank's discount rate showed his government's resolve to defend the franc.

But foreign exchange dealers said investors continued to switch cash into Deutsche marks and West German stocks following Chancellor Helmut Kohl's victory in Sunday's federal elections, putting intense pressure on the French and Belgian currencies.

Under the EMS, central banks are committed to intervene in the foreign-exchange market to keep the value of their currencies within specified limits.

In Frankfurt, the Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, bought 192 million Belgian francs (\$4 million) to support the currency as it was fixed at its EMS intervention floor of 5.074 pfennigs for the fourth time in a week.

The French franc also traded at or near its lowest permitted level and the mark's all-round strength helped to push the British pound, already weakened by the threat of an oil price war, to its lowest-ever official fixing of 3.607 DM.

In London, dealers said the pound weakened against the dollar and other currencies following a statement by Mansour al-Odeh, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, that he was no longer optimistic the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would reach a new agreement on prices and production.

By late afternoon the pound was

trading at \$1.4985, compared with the morning's opening \$1.5105 and Monday's \$1.5175 close.

In New York, the British currency, which is not part of the EMS, fell even further, hitting a record low of \$1.4957 at mid-session.

Dealers on foreign exchange markets said trading was calmer than during the frantic activity Monday, when the Bank of France temporarily gave up its support of the franc.

The French currency was fixed higher in Paris at 285.75 francs per 100 DM, compared with 288.48 Monday and Tuesday's opening of 287.07 francs.

In late trading it firmed further to close at 284.08 per 100 DM as one-week Eurofranc deposit rates rose in New York.

Paris sources said the Bank of France had used an estimated 4 billion francs Monday before abandoning its effort to hold a rate of 283.55 per 100. But they said the French monetary authorities still had some formidable ammunition, notably \$7.5 billion of short-term funds from the European Monetary Cooperation Fund.

Nevertheless, the dealers said the market did not believe these extra funds would be sufficient to ward off what it considered to be an inevitable devaluation.

Bankers and dealers said money markets expected an early revaluation of the mark against other EMS currencies, most probably after the second round of the French elections next weekend.

Such a realignment would inevitably include an additional downward shift in the French franc and possibly the Belgian franc and Italian lira, they said.

The Dutch guilder, one of the strongest EMS currencies, was likely to move up alongside the mark.

New York Prices Skid On New Inflation Fear

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange broke a five-day string of record closing highs and finished sharply lower Tuesday on a re-emergence of inflationary fears.

The Dow Jones industrial average moved lower throughout the session and finished off 21.96 points at 1,119.78. The losses were across the board, with declining issues leading advances by more than 2 to 1. Volume slumped to 79.4 million shares from 84 million Monday.

Analysts said the market was ripe for a correction after the rally of the past seven weeks. Statements Tuesday by the U.S. Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, gave investors an excuse to sell.

Mr. Volcker said in testimony before the House Budget Committee that lingering fears about inflation will keep interest rates higher than they should be.

"If substantial fears exist that the progress against inflation may not be maintained — and those concerns do remain — interest rates, and particularly long-term rates, will remain higher than otherwise necessary," he said.

Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said Mr. Volcker's statement might indicate that the central bank would not take any action that would allow further interest rate declines.

"The market had counted on a sluggish economic recovery that would not reignite inflation," Mr. Gordon said. "But indications are that the recovery will be strong, and when you combine that with heavy treasury financing and growing demand for credit from the private sector, the old fears start coming back about interest rates."

Mr. Volcker also said the basic money supply figure, M-1, had been rising "somewhat faster" than anticipated.

He said the money supply had "been rising higher than compatible" with the long-term fight against inflation, but he told the committee that he believed it would be possible to get the M-1 back within its target range within the next six months.

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Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	1141.81	1143.00	1137.50	1137.50	-1.19
500 Ind	508.34	510.00	506.00	506.00	-1.34
100 Ind	127.24	127.75	126.75	126.75	-0.49
55 Ind	451.44	452.41	449.41	449.41	-2.03

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg
Composite	154.05	153.70	153.26	-0.39
Industrial	172.80	172.50	172.00	-0.80
Utilities	121.20	121.00	120.75	-0.25
Finance	167.10	166.75	166.50	-0.25
Transp.	26.90	26.75	26.50	-0.25

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sell	Short
Mar. 1	25,770	57,780	1,240
Mar. 2	25,770	57,780	1,240
Mar. 3	25,770	57,780	1,240
Mar. 4	25,770	57,780	1,240
Mar. 5	25,770	57,780	1,240

Market Summary, March 8

Market Diaries

NYSE

AMEX

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Selected Over-the-Counter

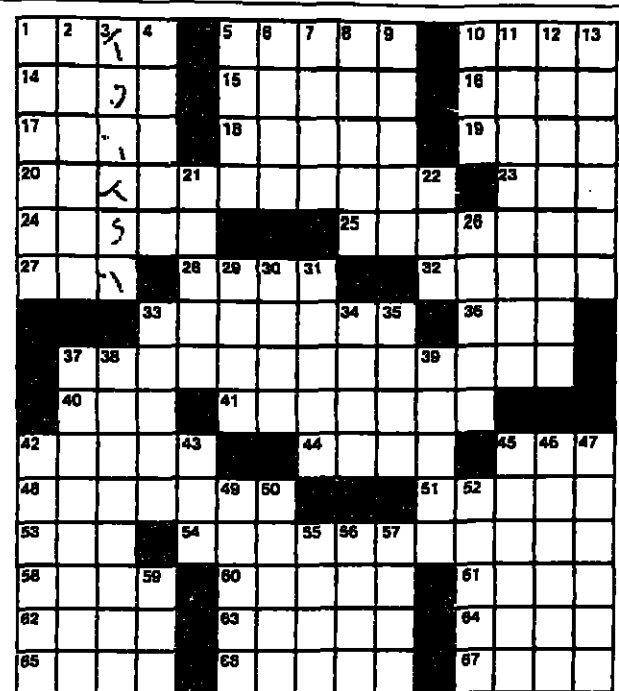
March 8

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Book Review

March 8

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Morgan Stanley International
Credit Suisse First Bank Limited	Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited
Abu Dhabi Investment Company	Alfiah Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Auro International Limited	Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)
Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser	Baden-Württembergische Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Julius Baer International Limited	Banca Commerciale Italiana
Bank of America International Limited	Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank Miss & Hope NV	Bank of Tokyo International Limited
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque Paribas	Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Barings Brothers & Co., Limited	H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.
Bayerische Landesbank	Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Cassino & Co.	Chase Manhattan Limited
Citicorp International Bank Limited	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Country Bank Limited	Crédit Commercial de France
Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Daiwa Europe Limited
Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank —	DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
Euro-Mobiliare S.p.A.	First Chicago Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft	Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Hambros Bank Limited	Hamburgische Landesbank — Girozentrale —
Hessische Landesbank — Girozentrale —	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino	Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kreditbank N.V.	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgise
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.l.	Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Lehman Brothers Kohn Loeb International, Inc.	Lloyds Bank International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited	McLeod Young Weir International Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Metalbank GmbH
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
National Bank of Abu Dhabi	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Den norske Creditbank
Oriental Royal Bank Limited	Pearson, Halding & Pearson N.V.
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited	Salomon Brothers International
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Sumitomo Finance International	Svenska Handelsbanken S.A.
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken	Verein- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
M.M. Werburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.	S.G. Werburg & Co. Ltd.
Wood Gundy Limited	Württembergische Kommunale Landesbank Girozentrale
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited	Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Atlantic Capital Corporation
Alfiah Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)	Badische Kommunale Landesbank — Girozentrale —
Baden-Württembergische Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Banca del Gottardo
Banca Commerciale Italiana	Bank Leu International Ltd.
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Bank of Tokyo International Limited	Banque Indosuez
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque Nationale de Paris	Barclays Merchant Bank Limited
Banque Populaire Suisse S	

CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- How — the little busy bee
 - Cut — (be stunning)
 - Cut short
 - Neighbor of Pelion
 - Domingo
 - Septimus one
 - Consumer
 - Saphed
 - acetate (banana oil)
 - Woody vine
 - Be-
 - Diamond song
 - Optical device
 - Stand for bric-a-brac
 - Compass point
 - U.N. member
 - Chaplain
 - Kitchen implement
 - Antique auto
 - Battle site: 1876
 - Literary collection
 - Abusive expression
 - One of the Barbary States
 - Close by
 -
 - Sandy
- DOWN**
- Curses
 - Rel. discourse
 - Obvious
 - Island of the Netherlands
 - Antilles
 - Brusle
 - Greek letters
 - Allonge
 - Med. subject
 - Impaired
 - Roundup
 - Leontine
 - Masefield was one
 - Counterpart
 - Legislative
 - Carrier of sleeping sickness
 - Truthful
 - Star: Comb. form
 - European black birds
 - Once more
 - Broadcast
 - Province
 - 10th-can. alliance
 - Mnemonic
 - Thunderous silence, e.g.
 - Procuration of
 - Judas
 - Down's day
 - Burst forth
 - Light blow
 - Fortune teller's card
 - Gallies
 - Short distance
 - Sharp on
 - Stone: Comb. form
 - Moslem title of respect
 - Masefield was one
 - Appetite
 - Tetrarch of Gallies
 - Mortarboard attachment
 - Great Lakes
 - Canals
 - Springer from Zeus's head
 - Neighbor of Tibet
 - Curry
 - U.S.C.G. group
 - Weird
 - Indian state
 - In the province
 - Not one, in Ozark like
 - Roman's id follower

WEATHER

HIGH LOW				HIGH LOW								
C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F					
ALBANY	18	14	33	Cloudy	LONDON	12	5	37	Fair			
ALBUQUERQUE	19	11	37	Fair	LOS ANGELES	23	14	37	Cloudy			
AMSTERDAM	12	5	34	Fair	MADRID	18	10	37	Fair			
ANKARA	7	4	51	Showers	MANILA	22	14	75	Cloudy			
ANTWERP	18	14	8	46	Fair	MEXICO CITY	29	24	5	41	Fair	
AUCKLAND	18	11	37	Overcast	MIAMI	25	17	21	70	Rain		
BANGKOK	24	15	27	Fair	MILAN	18	10	26	Fair			
BEIJING	7	4	57	Fair	MONTREAL	-1	32	28	Cloudy			
BEIRUT	16	11	8	46	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-2	28	10	14	Cloudy	
BERLIN	16	10	7	45	Overcast	MUNICH	10	5	51	Overcast		
BIRMINGHAM	7	4	5	39	Fair	NASSAU	27	18	14	57	Fair	
BOSTON	7	4	5	49	Rain	NASSAU	27	21	70	Fair		
BRUSSELS	12	5	4	39	Fair	NEW DELHI	25	17	16	61	Overcast	
BUCHAREST	10	5	4	39	Fair	NEW YORK	7	4	49	39	Rain	
BUDAPEST	11	5	2	7	45	Overcast	NICE	15	7	4	37	Fair
BUENOS AIRES	28	23	73	Cloudy	OSLO	5	-1	27	73	Cloudy		
CAIRO	15	9	4	39	Cloudy	PARIS	16	6	43	Fair		
CAPE TOWN	18	14	6	30	Cloudy	PRAGUE	10	5	5	41	Overcast	
CASABLANCA	28	28	12	54	Overcast	REYKJAVIK	5	1	37	Cloudy		
CHICAGO	4	4	3	37	Rain	RIO DE JANEIRO	31	28	74	75	Cloudy	
COPENHAGEN	10	5	14	35	Cloudy	ROME	14	7	2	36	Fair	
COSTA DEL SOL	16	11	35	Cloudy	SAD PAUL	24	15	64	Cloudy			
DAMASCUS	10	5	0	37	Cloudy	SALT LAKE CITY	4	1	37	Cloudy		
DUBLIN	10	5	0	37	Overcast	SHANGHAI	16	6	41	Overcast		
EDINBURGH	14	7	5	45	Overcast	SINGAPORE	29	24	75	Overcast		
FLORENCE	10	5	0	43	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	4	3	49	21	Overcast	
FRANKFURT	10	5	0	43	Overcast	SYDNEY	20	14	57	Overcast		
GENEVA	12	5	0	28	Fair	TAIPEI	19	14	57	Rain		
HARARE	29	24	39	Overcast	TEL AVIV	16	6	1	46	Fair		
HELSINKI	-1	30	12	10	Fair	TOKYO	9	4	28	36	Fair	
HONG KONG	16	11	12	54	Overcast	TUNIS	11	7	4	37	Fair	
HOUSTON	7	4	5	39	Fair	VENICE	8	4	6	26	Foamy	
ISTANBUL	12	5	4	48	Cloudy	VIENNA	11	6	8	46	Overcast	
JERUSALEM	9	4	8	37	Overcast	WARSAW	8	4	1	34	Cloudy	
LAS PALMAS	20	18	15	39	Fair	WASHINGTON	18	9	4	38	Rain	
LIMA	18	14	12	54	Overcast	ZURICH	10	5	0	26	Fair	
LISBON	18	14	12	54	Overcast							

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 8, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following information is provided for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be used for investment decisions.		ALMAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.	
(M) = Monthly	(Q) = Quarterly	(S) = Semi-Annual	(Y) = Yearly
(D) = Daily	(W) = Weekly		
(R) = Regular	(I) = Irregular		
ALMAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.		UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
(M) = Monthly		(M) = Monthly	
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		(d) Amco U.S. Inv. SF 72.75	
(d) Amco U.S. Inv. SF 72.75		(d) Banca di S. SF 61.25	
(d) Bank of Canada SF 69.40		(d) Bank of India SF 64.10	
(d) Bank of China SF 69.40		(d) Bank of Japan SF 72.50	
(d) Bank of India SF 69.40		(d) Bank of Korea SF 69.40	
(d) Bank of Japan SF 69.40		(d) Bank of Mexico SF 69.40	
(d) Bank of Korea SF 69.40		(d) Bank of New Zealand SF 69.40	
(d) Bank of Mexico SF 69.40		(d) Bank of Norway SF 69.40	
(d) Bank of New Zealand SF 69.40		(d) Bank of Sweden SF 69.40	
(d) Bank of Norway SF 69.40		(d) Bank of Switzerland SF 69.40	
(d) Bank of Sweden SF 69.40		(d) Bank of Thailand SF 69.40	
(d) Bank of Switzerland SF 69.40		(d) Bank of Turkey SF 69.40	
(d) Bank of Thailand SF 69.40		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
(d) Bank of Turkey SF 69.40		(d) Bank of U.K. SF 69.40	
(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
(d) Bank of U.K. SF 69.40		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
BANK OF AMERICA		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
(M) = Monthly		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
BANK OF CANADA		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
(M) = Monthly		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
BANK OF CHINA		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
(M) = Monthly		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
BANK OF INDIA		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
(M) = Monthly		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
BANK OF JAPAN		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
(M) = Monthly		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
BANK OF KOREA		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
(M) = Monthly		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
BANK OF MEXICO		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
(M) = Monthly		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
BANK OF NEDERLANDS		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
(M) = Monthly		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
BANK OF NEW ZEALAND		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
(M) = Monthly		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
BANK OF NORWAY		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
(M) = Monthly		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
BANK OF SWEDEN		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
(M) = Monthly		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
BANK OF SWITZERLAND		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
(M) = Monthly		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
BANK OF THAILAND		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
(M) = Monthly		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
BANK OF TURKEY		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
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(M) = Monthly		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
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(M) = Monthly		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
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(M) = Monthly		(d) Bank of U.S.A. SF 69.40	
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SPORTS

Mahre Clinches 3d Ski Title With Giant Slalom Triumph

By Bob Lochner

Los Angeles Times Service

ASPEN, Colorado — Phil Mahre won his first World Cup ski race of the season Monday, a giant slalom, and in so doing he wrapped up his third straight overall championship.

His only remaining rival for the title, Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, made a costly mistake and finished the race in third place.

Mahre, who now has unbeatable World Cup points, skied the fastest first run in the morning but led Stenmark by only 13 hundredths of a second.

Asked what he would do between then and the afternoon run, Mahre said: "Just go back and lie around the Woodstone Inn, and maybe have a cookie."

After he had disposed of Stenmark, the truth came out: Mahre had actually had three chocolate chip cookies, and nothing else, for lunch. "It's my Aspen diet," he said. "I always eat them over here. You can't find them in Europe."

Mahre then skied fastest time in the second run, too, for a total time of 2:31.49. Stenmark, who said, "I made a mistake in the afternoon, coming too close to the second gate, and lost valuable time," wound up third in 2:32.09. Marc Girardelli, skidding for Luxembourg, was second in 2:31.73.

But what counts most now is the 43-point World Cup lead held by Mahre and the maximum 66 still available to Stenmark under the complicated scoring system.

To achieve that total, which would still leave Stenmark seven short of Mahre, even if Phil failed to score again, the Swede would have to win the giant slalom Tuesday at Vail, Colorado, and also take both the slalom and giant slalom at Furus, Japan, on March 18-19.

There is one other man's race remaining, a downhill Saturday at Lake Louise, Alberta, but Stenmark, who avoids this fast and dangerous event, said he would "definitely not" take part.

So with that statement Mahre was conceded his third overall trophy, matching Stenmark's feat in the 1976-78 period and leaving him one title short of Gustavo Thoenig of Italy, who was the champion in 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1975.

Mahre agreed that it would be ridiculous for Stenmark to race in the final downhill without having trained for it. "But what this proves," he said, "is that you can't win the World Cup by entering only two events. You also have to be willing to try for points in the downhill and the combined."

Even though he has clinched the championship, Mahre said he will enter all four remaining races — "for my companies, if nothing else." He means his major sponsors, such as K2 skis.

But Mahre, who will be 26 before the start of next season, said his financial plan for winning a third straight World Cup "won't be any greater this year than the last two."

"I'm not a materially oriented person," he said. "The rewards to me are in winning and skiing well." Mahre said he would like to take the summer off from skiing and look at next season's schedule before deciding on his plans. Asked if that meant he still had not decided to race next season, Mahre replied, "That's right."

Phil's wife, Holly, has carried their five-month-old daughter from finish line to finish line for two months. "We've found out that the

World Cup circuit is no place to raise a family," Mahre said. If he does continue to compete next winter, Mahre said he "might skip some races and enter only those that would help me peak for the Olympics." The Winter Games are scheduled Feb. 7-19 at Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM
1. Phil Mahre, U.S., 2:31.49.
2. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 2:32.09.
3. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 2:32.09.
4. Alex Gurni, Italy, 2:32.17.
5. Roberto Erlicher, Italy, 2:32.17.
6. Pierre Zuercher, Switzerland, 2:32.39.
7. Hans Ertl, Austria, 2:32.43.
8. Günther Mader, Austria, 2:32.43.
9. Steve Mahre, U.S., 2:32.49.
10. Egon Hvi, West Germany, 2:32.49.
11. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 2:32.49.
12. Odd Sævi, Norway, 2:32.66.
13. Jacques Lefèvre, Switzerland, 2:32.71.
14. Odd Sævi, Norway, 2:32.71.
15. Jacques Lefèvre, Switzerland, 2:32.71.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Phil Mahre, 280 points.
2. Stenmark, 207.
3. Girardelli, 144.
4. Wenzel, 144.
5. Zuercher, 141.

Brewers Experiment With Aerobics

The Associated Press

SUN CITY, Arizona — The Milwaukee Brewers are being put through aerobic exercises as part of their spring training routine, and the team general manager, Harry Dalton, is thinking of making the exercises regular.

"I think you exercise all muscles more and better," Dalton said Monday after a dance instructor told the team through a half hour of the exercises. "We'd like to do it three times a week. We're going to see how everyone feels."

Most of the Brewers said that the exercises were strenuous, but they got a good reception. "I kind of like them," said Cecil Cooper, the Brewer first baseman. "It just seemed to go 15 minutes too long."

The Brewers were to open their exhibition season Tuesday against the Chicago Cubs with Pete Vuckovich, Moose Haas, Jerry Augustine and Jamie Easterly scheduled to pitch. Rollie Fingers, the ace reliever, was recovering from a torn muscle in his forearm, threw on the sidelines for about 12 minutes Monday and said his arm felt the best it has all spring.

Elsewhere around the camps: • David Green became the final member of the St. Louis Cardinals to sign a 1983 contract. The Cardinals would like to move the 22-year-old outfielder into a starting role, perhaps by trading George Hendrick.

"I'm talking to clubs, but there's nothing hot," said Joe McDonald, the Cardinals general manager. "They all have an excess of outfielders."

• Minor surgery was performed on the right knee of Mike Schmidt, and Dr. Phillip Marone said the Phillies' power-hitting third baseman would be sidelined from 10 days to two weeks.

"We removed an area of soft-tissue cartilage on the [femur] bone," Marone said. "There also



Ingemar Stenmark, left, congratulating Phil Mahre on winning his third straight World Cup skiing championship.

FIFA Caught Smoking in Bed

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Warning: Forked-tongued international soccer authority can seriously damage your health and its credibility.

You would think FIFA, which promotes soccer as the most wholesome recreation for some 40 millions in 150 countries, would be unequivocal in its attitude toward tobacco products that carry government health warnings.

Alas, not so. FIFA's medical people are certainly not the dread-

"ISL Marketing (International Sport, Culture and Leisure Marketing of Lucerne) is active as the exclusive agent worldwide for FIFA and UEFA and other continental confederations in the marketing of the world's top football events."

"For FIFA, the company is the sole commercial agent for the 1986 World Cup and other events, including the World Youth championship in Mexico this June."

"These exclusive contracts enable ISL to assure the authorities of long-term financial support. In return, a select group of companies enjoy special advertising rights and other benefits which associate them with the development of the game worldwide."

"Some of those sponsor companies are: Coca Cola, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, Canon, Fuji and Seiko." R.J. Reynolds? Now that explains why every World Cup stadium in Spain was furnished on virtually every floor, by Winston Filters kiosks. It explains why the free cigs at so many FIFA gatherings come in familiar red and white packets.

The tobacco manufacturer can probably hardly believe his luck. In an age where some governments have barred links between cigarettes and sport, an age in which many sporting bodies (some of them far more vulnerable financially than FIFA) refuse the tobacco handout as a matter of conscience and responsibility, FIFA, the largest sporting parent on the planet, is caught smoking in bed.

It is one thing for Francisco (Paco) Gento, once the fastest winger in the game, to boast that he ran on three packets of nicotine a day. One thing for Cesar Menotti to chain smoke through Argentina's 1978 World Cup triumph or Enzo Bearzot in 1982 to show the world that, while he kicked the habit of cigarettes, he still needed a

pipe to hold his raw nerves together. To each, there remains the personal choice; if choice there can be once the habit takes hold. But most of us can recall feelings of contempt towards grown-ups who told us, in effect, "don't do as I do, do as I say."

And, while FIFA will doubtless congratulate itself on its democracy of allowing the media to proliferate cigarette smoking a killer while peddling itself the drug, it leaves a despicable, unacceptable taste. How can we take seriously a parent body that carries a torch for cigarette manufacturers in one hand and an anti-smoking cigarette banner in the other?

On a slightly milder note, Dr. Antonio's denunciation of tobacco was bracketed with a warning that, while no player examined after the 52 matches in Spain was found to have substances on the official list of banned drugs in his system, some 70 percent was detected to have taken caffeine.

What is wrong with that? Today, nothing, tomorrow...

"It is possible," observes Dr. Antonio, "that as from 1983 the IOC will consider the presence of caffeine punishable when a sample contains more than 15 ppm. It should be pointed out that several beverages contain caffeine and that some coaches and players do drink an excessive amount of coffee."

So soon it may be written that a soccer player may not calm pre-match tensions through a cigarette or a cup of coffee. Well, one nation that may not be too bereaved about that is Poland.

A week ago, a group of Liverpool supporters en route from Warsaw to Lodz, where the English champion net Wladimir in the European Cup, were invited by their tourist guide to stop for "parking and coffee." The men of Liverpool clambered off the bus into pitch darkness. "Parking" was the guide's euphemism for what soccer players do when they are invited to give a sample for the dope tests.

And the coffee? The Polish sense of humor. Coffee beans are a bit thin on the ground there these days. The things you learn on a sporting mission.



Steve Podborski at Toronto General Hospital.

Season Over For Podborski

United Press International

TORONTO — Steve Podborski of Canada was facing surgery on his left knee here Wednesday after falling in a World Cup ski race Sunday in Aspen, Colorado. "It's ruined," Podborski said. "At least one ligament, the anterior cruciate, is totally torn. There could be two."

The 1982 World Cup downhill champion returned down to Toronto to see Dr. John Kostinik, who has performed two previous operations on his right knee. Podborski faces a lengthy rehabilitation period before he can assess his chances at a comeback.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Haywood Retires From NBA

LANDOVER, Maryland (AP) — Spencer Haywood, the 33-year-old forward of the Washington Bullets, has announced his retirement from professional basketball. He scored 19.2 points per game during his NBA career and was credited with more than 7,000 rebounds.

"The reason I've reached this decision was because of my wife's illness and the fact that I haven't been able to spend a great deal of time with her over the last five years because of our different careers," he said. Haywood's wife, Iman, a fashion model, was recently injured in an automobile accident.

The starting center on the U.S. Olympic Team in 1968, Haywood left the University of Detroit after his sophomore season to sign with Denver of the American Basketball Association. He was the ABA's rookie of the year and most valuable player in 1970. The following year he left for Seattle of the National Basketball Association.

New Round of NBA Contract Talks

NEW YORK (AP) — National Basketball Association contract talks were to resume Tuesday for the first time since an acrimonious break-off last week, according to Larry Fleisher, general counsel to the players' association.

Alex Sachare, a public relations spokesman for the NBA, said that "a meeting has been set up, but we are giving no information as to time and place."

Layak Drops Out of Skate Event

HELSINKI (UPI) — Elaine Zayak of the United States, the defending champion, dropped out of the women's event at the World Figure Skating Championships on Tuesday because of an ankle injury and an 11th-place standing after two of three compulsory figures.

The good news for the U.S. team was that Rosalynn Summers, who at weeks ago defeated Zayak to take the national championship, won a day's figures title.

On Monday, Scott Hamilton of the United States was second to Jean-Christophe Simond of France in the figures, while Sabine Baeis and Essio Thuerbach of East Germany took first place in the pairs short program. Hamilton and the East Germans are defending champions.

IFL Cowboys Sign Rugby Star

DALLAS (AP) — The Dallas Cowboys have signed a South African rugby star in hopes of finding someone to relieve quarterback Danny White of his punting duties.

Naas Botha, 25, will join the team in training camp next summer with least six other punting prospects, most of whom will come from the league draft, a Cowboy spokesman, Greg Aiello, said Monday.

wiss Drop 2 Former NHL Players

ROSA, Switzerland (UPI) — Two former National Hockey League players will not be retained by their Swiss clubs. "Following a disappointing season, Guy Charron, former captain of the St. Louis Blues, has been told that Arosa will not rehire him. Bruce Leck, formerly of the St. Louis Blues, has agreed to leave the Kloten club, even though his contract has a year to run."

rench Golfer Wins LPGA Event

HOENIX, Arizona (UPI) — Anne-Marie Palli, a 27-year-old golfer in Cibouren, France, turned the rain-shortened LPGA tournament into a runaway Monday, shooting a 5-under 68 and winning by six strokes.

Palli won nine events on the mini-tour in 1982 and was twice the open professional champion. She won the French championship six times.

NBA Standings

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	31	17	.643	0
Boston	24	24	.500	7 1/2
New Jersey	20	28	.413	11 1/2
New York	19	29	.396	12 1/2
Washington	16	32	.333	15 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	40	21	.656	0
Atlanta	31	29	.516	9 1/2
Detroit	29	31	.484	11 1/2
Chicago	22	38	.366	18 1/2
Indiana	14	46	.233	26 1/2
Cleveland	14	46	.233	26 1/2

Western Conference

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	38	24	.613	0
Denver	30	32	.484	8 1/2
Kansas City	31	29	.516	7 1/2
Dallas	20	38	.344	18 1/2
Utah	20	38	.344	18 1/2
Houston	11	50	.180	29 1/2

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	44	17	.722	0
Phoenix	37	24	.607	7 1/2
Portland	36	25	.590	8 1/2
Seattle	30	32	.484	14 1/2
Oakland	24	38	.387	20 1/2
San Diego	22	40	.354	22 1/2

Boston 12, New Jersey 14 (Bird 38, Maxwell 17, King 21, Williams 24)
Philadelphia 122, Detroit 114 (Erving 35, Malone 34, Trapp 26, Thomas 24)

San Antonio 38, Dallas 24 (Bird 38, Maxwell 17, King 21, Williams 24)
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